THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.

VOL. XLI.] SATURDAY, 17 AUGUST, 1833. [NO. 2266.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

NOTICE is hereby given—That Petitions for the several persons after named and described, all now prisoners in the Jail of Bombay, have been filed in the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively, for the benefit of the Act 9 Geo. IV Cap. 73. vizt.

SURREEF ALLY FUZUL ALLY lately residing at Green market at Boosary street, without the Fort walls, in the Island of Bombay, Doctor.

PREMJEE MOOLJEE and TOBHAN PREMJEE, lately residing near the Bazar Gate within the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, Carpenters.

IBRAMJEE LOOCKMUNJEE, lately residing near the large market, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, Shopkeeper.

D. B. SMITH,
Chief Clerk.

Bombay, 15th August, 1833.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given,—That SOBARAM VIRZEOLL, formerly residing near the Pagoda of Bhooleshur without the Fort, general Merchant, and now a Prisoner in the Bombay Jail for Debt, *an Insolvent*, hath filed his Schedule in my office.—Dated this 10th day of August, 1833.

D. B. SMITH,
CLERK.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and chattles, rights and credits, of MEEAH ABBA AHMED FUTTAY MAHOMED, late of Bombay, Mahomedan, Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to ROOKEYABOYE, widow of the said deceased, HANEFA, daughter of the said deceased, and ASHBAYE, sister of the said deceased; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 15th August, 1833.

J. P. LARKINS,
BY
D. B. SMITH.

જાહેર ખબર

મુસલમાન મરનાર મીયાં અબા અહમદ ખતેહ મહમદ શ્રી મુંબઇનો રહેવાસી હાલ હતો તેની શરવે મીલકતનુ અખતીઆરનામું લેવા રાજ શ્રી મુંબઇની ઝુડીશ્યલ કોરટમાં એમ રનાર ની વીધવા કુબજા આબુજા તથા એ મરનાર ની છોકરી ફતીમા તથા એ મરનાર ની એન આશાબાઇ એ તરફે જણા એ અરજ કીધી છે જે કુટુંબ મલે એ વારશાતે શરવે લોકો જે જોઇએ એનાં ભાઇ શતા હોય તેનાં મીને જાહેર થાએ તા રીખ ૧૫ મી આગશટ ૧૮૩૩

જે ખી ભારજીનશાની બતી

ડી ખી જશમીદ

ADVERTISEMENT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the Exemplification of Probate of the last Will and Testament of ROBERT WAITE, Esquire, late a Captain in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that the Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of the said ROBERT WAITE, deceased, granted to MARTIN WEST, Esquire, the Ecclesiastical Registrar of this Honorable Court, be revoked and cancelled, and that Letters of Administration with the Exemplification of Probate of the said last Will and Testament of the said ROBERT WAITE, deceased, annexed thereto, may be granted to LEWIS GRANT, of Bombay, Merchant, as one of the Attornies of AUGUSTUS GRAFTON, and WALTER HALL CAPPER, two of the Executors named in the said Will; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 29th day of July, 1833.

C. A. WEST,
PROCTOR.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. Service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one Rupee.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Commercial Insurance Company of Calcutta, are authorised to grant Policies payable either in Calcutta, or in London.

ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.
Bombay, 10th Augt. 1833.

NOTICE is hereby given—That a meeting of the Creditors of Messrs SHOTTON AND CO. will be held at the office of the Executive Trustee, on Saturday the 24th Instant, at 2 o'Clock P. M.

JNO. BECKWITH,
Executive Trustee of Shotton and Co.
Bombay, 16th August, 1833.

FOR Sale—A Handsome Grey Arab Charger, remarkable fine temper, rising 5 years old..... Rs. 650

A Bay Arab, 4 years old, a pleasant Riding Horse, and has been in Harness and likely to prove a fast and steady goer..... " 350

A small Bay Arab, aged, quiet and safe to ride, would make a good Lady's Horse..... " 200

Apply to Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE and Co.

FOR Sale—A complete copy, in 10 Volumes, Quarto of "Cuvier's Animal Kingdom with Plates. Price Rs. 225.

Apply to Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE and Co.

FOR SALE.

TWO very handsome light and well built Britchkas recently imported.

Apply to Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.,

Who have for sale a great variety of Pheatons, Carriages, Buggies, &c. &c. at moderate prices.

SALE by Auction.—BECK & CO. on Tuesday next, 20th. inst., will dispose of by public outcry, the following collection of goods:—The remainder of an Invoice of Books belonging to the Oriental Translation fund, as adverted to in last Saturday's Gazette: sundry Piece Goods, consisting of fine and course Russia Duck, Long and Senna Cloths, Jean Dimities, Brown Nankeens, Bengal Silk Handkerchiefs, Table Cloths, and Napkins, fine Welch Flannel, coarse green, and red Woollen Cloths, black China Silk, an excellent Quadrant, nearly new, Europe Cotton Umbrellas, 50 dozen cakes of Windsor Soap, Comfits of sorts, Maccassor Oil, Manilla and Bengal Segars, a few Kegs of salted Salmon, and Europe Tongues, Sundry cut and plain Glass ware, upwards of 100 uncleared lots on account and risk of the first Purchasers, Sundry Wines, Beer, and Liquors, a great variety of useful Household Furniture, and at 1 P. M. any vehicles, Horses, and other Cattle that may offer.

Forbes Street, 17th August, 1833.

WINES, LIQUORS ETCA.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of BECK AND CO. the undermentioned Wines, &c. of unexceptionable quality, vizt.

Pale and brown Sherry at Rs. 20 per Dozen.

Port.....	at	Rs. 22	per Doz.
Lisbon.....	at 10 &	12	"
Brandy	at 15 &	18	
Jamaica Rum	at	12	

Holland Gin in cases of 15 large Bottles..Rs. 24 per Case.

French Liqueurs of sorts 18 per Doz.
Ripe Hodgson's Beer 6 "
Rum Shrub in pints 9 "

General Terms—Cash, or a reference for payment.

Forbes Street, 10th August, 1833.

JUST Published,—No. 12 of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST. Price Rupees 3.

SALE OF WINES &c.

THIS Day, YATES and Co. will sell without reserve the following Wines,

100 Dozen of Harper and Bell's pale sherry.
Do. do. do Port.
50 Dozen of Port in Pints.
50 Do. Prime Devonshire Cider.
200 Do. of Claret, imported per Lady Raffles.

Sauterne, Sicilian Wine, white and red Marsellas London Brown stout.

200 Dozen of very fair Champaigne, and a quantity of Madeira.

40 Casks of Beer.

Meadow's Street 16th August, 1833.

FOR SALE at Messrs. BECKWITH AND CO'S.,

Double Barrelled Percussion Guns, by W. Mills, at .....Rs. 550 each.
Do....do.....Flint...do.....do.
Do....do.....Percussion Pistols, do.

Received per *Lady Raffles*, direct from the Maker.

TO SPORTSMEN.—Messrs. MANTON AND CO. respectfully beg to announce to their friends and the public, that they have just received from London the undermentioned articles, all of which are of the best manufacture, and confidently recommended:—

Improved waterproof detonating copper Tubes, in original packages of 500 each, carefully put up in leather, tin foil, and paper. Per package 12 Rs.

Best detonating Balls for Fellet or Patch Guns, per thousand 16 Rs.

London made highly finished best back action and Barside double and single detonating Locks; double, per pair, 100; ditto single, 50 Rs.

Detonating Pocket Pistols, Plain Rifled, and with spring Bayonets.

Handsome well seasoned picked Walnut and fancy wood Stocks, various prices.

Syke's patent Shot Flasks, with steel and brass graduated spring chargers and leather slings.

Syke's patent tin, copper, and leather Powder Flasks.

Syke's patent steel shot Tips or shot chargers, of different sizes.

Pocket Liquor Flasks with drinking cups, of various sizes.

N. B.—Messrs. Manton and Co. having made a considerable reduction in the price of these articles, their terms are cash only, and no orders can possibly be attended to, unless accompanied with remittances or reference for payment.

Calcutta, 10th July, 1833.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and CO., Superior Pale Sherry in 6 dozen Cases, from *David Rankin*, London, at 15 Rs. per dozen.

Bombay, 17th August, 1833.

GUNS BY PURDY.

FOR Sale—One double barrelled Percussion Gun made to order, with spare main and sear Springs, &c. with apparatus complete, in Mahogany and Leather cases, price..... .... .. Rs. 800

Two ditto, ditto, with apparatus complete, in Mahogany cases, each.... ....Rs. 700

Apply at the Office of Messrs. GILDER, AND CO. Appollo, Street.

Bombay, 17th August, 1833.

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. GILDER & CO.,

Pale and Brown Sherry, at 24 Rs. per doz.
Ditto ditto in Pints, at 13 Rs. per do.

Apollo Street, 17th August, 1833.

ON SALE—Sherry Wine of superir quality in cases of 3 dozen, at Rs. 16 per dozen.

Apply to DUNCAN, GIBB AND CO.
Dady's Buildings, 14th August, 1833.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND Co. just landed from the Hero,

2—6½ Octave patent Grand Piano-fortes.
2—6 Do. Cottage Piano-fortes.
2—6 Do. plain square Piano-fortes.

By J. BROADWOOD & SONS, LONDON.

Bombay, August 17th, 1833.

FOR SALE,

VERY Superior Lisbon wine in Pipes, at, each..... ..Rs. 280
Do. Do. Do. in half pipes.. .. " 145
Do. Do. Do. Fifths.. .. .. " 65
Do. in Bottle at 9 Rs. per dozen.

Apply to EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.

Bombay, 17th August, 1833.

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO., the following Wines:—

Sherry Wine, from Pitman Hullock and Co. in half Chests, at Rs. 20 per Dozen.
Ditto.....do. in Quarter do. at..... Rs. 20 do. do.
Ditto, from Charles Bell, in half Chests, at Rs. 18 do. do.
Ditto. do. do. in Pints, in cases of 6 doz. each..... Rs. 12 do. do. Pints.
Ditto in Butts of 120 Gallons each, and Hhds. Rs. 600 do. Hhd.
London Particular Madeira in Pipes.

Dady's Building's, 17th August, 1833.

ON SALE, at the GODOWNS of MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d Growth.... Rs. 30 per doz.
Pale Sherry..... " 26 per doz.
Port Wine, at..... " 20 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR SALE at the GODOWNS of Messrs. REMINGTON and CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each. *Bombay, 17th August*, 1833.

RAGONATH HURRYCHUNDJEE.

BEGS to inform the Public that he has received his annual supply of new books Rs.—a most extensive and judicious selection,—comprising,

Shakespeare's Dramatic Works.—Diamond, complete in one vol. post 8vo. silk binding.... 1

Hafeland's Art of prolonging life—and Graham's account of persons remarkable for Health and longevity—2 vols in one, a new Edition with notes, by an English Physician, 1829, post 8vo. Boards..... 8

Mitchell's portable Encyclopedea, or a Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences on the basis of Dr. Gregory's, comprehending the latest improvements in every branch of useful knowledge, illustrated by numerous engravings, 1832, one vol. royal 8vo..... 12

Don Juan. Diamond edn. in one vol. 32mo. 6

2 Volumes, The New London Mechanics Register, and Magazine of Science and the useful arts illustrated by numerous Engravings, 8vo. Boards..... 2

3 Vols. Hone's every day book and table book, or everlastiug Calendar of popular amusements.—Sports, Pastimes, Ceremonies, Manners, Customs and Events, incident to each of the 365 days in past and present times, forming a complete history of the year, months, and seasons, and a perpetual Key to the almanac, with 436 Engravings, 8vo. Boards, and,

1 ditto, the year book of daily recreation and information, concerning remarkable men and manners, times and seasons, solemnities and merry makings, antiquities and novelties on the plan of the every day book and table book, with 114 Engravings..... 40

2 Vols. Gray's natural arrangement of British plants, according to their relations to each other, as pointed out by Jussieu De Cundole, Brown, &c. including those cultivated for use with an introduction to Botany, in which the terms newly introduced are explained, illustrated by figures, with 21 plates. 20

1. Vol. Jones Tyro's Greek and English Lexicon, or a Compendium in English of the celebrated Lexicon of Dawra, Sthrue, Schleusener, Schweighaenser, to which is added an appendix containing some omssions and an analysis of the more difficult and irregular words, alphabetically arranged..... 15

1. Vol. The new year's Gift and Juvenile Souvenir, Silk Boards..... 4

4. Oxberry's flowers of Literature, consisting of selections from History, Biography, Poetry and Romance, Jeau d'esprit, traditionary relics and Essays..... 12

Robertson's history of Scotland during the reigns of Queen Mary and James 6th. 3 vols in one..... 8

1. Vol. Rich and Poor, and common events, by a contributor to Blackwood's Magazine..... 10

2. Vol. Tales of a Traveller, by Washington Irving..... 10

18. Howard's beauties of Literature, consisting of Classic selections from the most eminent British and Foreign authors, 1833. 24 mo..... 43

1. Jame's history of Chivalry..... 5

1. Smith's festivals, games and amusements, ancient and modern..... 5

2. Thomson's History of Chemistry 1830..... 10

1. Marly, or the life of a Planter in Jamaica..... 7

30. Vol. The British Essayists with prefaces Biographical, Historical and Critical, by the Reverend Robert Lynan, with Portraits, 1827 75

4. Blackstone's commentaries on the laws of England, 17th Edition 1830..... 20

6. Miscellaneous Prose works of Sir Walter Scott, containing his Lives of Dryden, and Swift, biograhical memoirs, Paul's letters to his Kinsfolks, Essays on Chivalry, Romance, and the Drama..... 40

BIOGRAPHY.

1. Life and Services of Captain Philip Beaver, late of H. M. Ship Nisus..... 6

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1. Vol. Galt's Life of Byron..... 5

2. Lives of celebrated characters of the present age, 56 Portraits..... 10

3. Lives of celebrated Travellers, by Augustus St. John..... 15

1. Lives of remarkable Youths, 2nd Edition 1831..... 4

Life of Alexander, G written by himself 7

RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

1. Jones' Christian Biography; a dictionary of the Lives and Writings of the most distinguished Christains of all denominations at home and abroad, from the revival of Literature to the present time..... 7

2. Gleig's History of the bible..... 10

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5. Jeremy Taylor's Works, with some account of his life, summary of each discourse, notes, &c. by Hughes, 1831..... 20

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7. Barrow's work with life, summary, notes, 25

1. Ogdon's Sermons with life, summary, notes..... 25

1. History and Geography of Africa, 1830..... 4

GRUAUD LA ROSE CLARET.

EX "*La Balguerie*," from Bordeaux, shipped by the Proprietors. To be had at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and CO. in one dozen cases. Terms cash: Price 25 Rs. per dozen.

Also a few one dozen cases of Sauterne, at 18 Rupees per dozen.

Bombay, 17th August, 1833.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A few remaining copies of the BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, printed on English Royal Paper for the present Year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published.—Price 6 Rupees per copy.

THE FIFTY THIRD MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

FRIST CLASS.

1	PRIZE of.....	Rs.	25,000
1	" "		10,000
1	" "		5,000
3	" " 2000 each....		6,000
4	" " 1500 ".....		6,000
5	" " 1000 ".....		5,000
7	" " 300 ".....		2,100
20	" " 200 ".....		4,000
40	" " 100 ".....		4,000
518	" " 50 ".....		25,900
600			93,000

Tickets and shares in the above Lottery, are for sale with FROMMURZE SORABJEE, opposite to the General Post Office, in the Shop of Burjorjee and Cowasjee at the following Prices :—

Whole Tickets at Rs. 35 each.
Half...."..... 18 "
Quarter "..... 9½ "

TERMS-CASH.

Bombay, 17th. August, 1833.

NOTICE.—JONES WILLIAM WARD begs to announce to Gentlemen and the Public, that he has the care and management of a commodious and excellent Bungalow, situated opposite to the Hon'ble Company's Traveller's Bungalow at Panwell, and any call for refreshment or quarters, by Gentlemen travelling by that route, will be punctually attended to, on moderate terms.

Bombay, 16th August, 1833.

TO BE LET—The House at Mazagon, between Mr. M. FORBES and Mr. DE VITRE'S.

Do. at Colaba, recently vacated by Major DUFFIN.

Do. a Warehouse recently built in Apollo Street.

Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given—That Memon ABDULLA HUSSON, of Bombay Mahomedan, on his quitting his family House, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay in Memon Wadda street, some time in the month of November 1832, left in the charge of his Nephew Memon RYHIMATULLA AHMUD, and his Sister BEEBEEBOY, a locked Chest containing amongst several other things, Cash, Joys and Jewels, Papers, Documents, Books of Accounts, Accounts, Vouchers. Receipts, Notes, Bills, Bonds, and other Deeds of conveyances of landed and other property now actually in his possession, as well of his own as that of his late mother JEEJABOY, and of his late brother MAHOMED HUSSON, to whose Estate, the said ABDULLA HUSSON, is an Administrator, and which chest with its contents as aforesaid, has been very frequently since then, demanded of the said RYHIMATULLA AHMUD and BEEBEEBOY to be restored to him the said ABDULLA HUSSON, for various purposes, and particularly thereby to enable him to file an Inventory and account in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay of his Administration in the goods of his said brother MAHOMED HUSSON. But the said RYHIMATULLA AHMUD and BEEBEEBOY sometimes allege, that they never would surrender up the same to the said ABDULLA HUSSON, and other times pretend that they never had possession thereof or any part thereof. It is therefore hereby requested, the said RYHIMATULLA AHMUD and BEEBEEBOY, or either of them, and all other person or persons having possession or charge of them or any part of them, to deliver the same immediately to the said ABDULLA HUSSON, at his residence No. 119, in Memon Wadda, opposite to the Mosque without the Fort of Bombay, but in the event of non-delivery thereof as hereby required, the said ABDULLA HUSSON, intends to dispose of such part of the landed Estate and property in his possession, as he might consider necessary and advisable. Should therefore any person or persons having any claims or demand on the same or any part or parts thereof, by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise, he & they is and are requested to make the same known in writing to the said ABDULLA HUSSON at his residence aforesaid, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise such claim or claims will be considered as null and void.—Dated this 16th. day of August, 1833.

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તેમોનુ•ઝાજ•કમારા•તાબામે•આવીઉ•નથી
તે•વાશતે•એ•રડીમતઅલા•અકમદ•તથા
બીબીબાઇ•અથવા•એ•બંધેમોથી•એકુ•ત
થા•શરવે•લોઝ•અથવા•લોઝોનેજાણ•ઝરેચજે
એ•ઉપર•ઝકેલો•શરવ•અથવા•તેમોનો•
ઠોરો•એક•અશબાબ•જેઝાંજ•તાબામો•હો
એ•તે•શરવે•અબદલા•કશંનને•જેનુ•ધેર•
શ્રી•બાકારઝોટ•મેમન•વાડામો•મશીદની•
રાંમબે•નંબર ૧૧૯ વાલુકેતાંકાં•તેકેને•તા
બરતોબ•ઉતાવલેથી•કશતઝ•ઝર•જે•એ•પ
રમાણે•ઝરવાને•ચુકશેતો•એજ•અબદુલા•
કશંન•જેઝાંજ•કેનાં•તાબામો•ખુરાકીનો•અ
રાકેઆંમતછે•તે•વેચવા•ધારેછે• વાશતે•શ
રવે•લોક•અથવા•લોકોનો•એ•બધી•અશ
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દાવો•અથવા•માંગણુ•પોચતુ•કોએતો•એ•
ઉપર•ઝકેલા•ધેરમો•એજ•અબદુલા•કશંન
ને•આજથી•દીન ૧૪ નો•મુદતમો•લખેલા
ઝાગલથી•જાહેર•ઝરે•નકીતો•મુદતપછી•
એ•પાંતીનો•કરએક•દાવો•અથવા • દાવા
ઓ•રદ•તથા•બાતલ•થશે—તા• ૧૬ મી•
આગશટ ૧૮૩૩ *

JUST Published—Number XX of the ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE.

CONTENTS.—No. 1 The Married Hog-Hunter,—2 Reminiscences of the Fancy,—3 Song, "Fill the Goblet to the brim,"—4 The Florikan,—5 A Bison Hunt,—6 Another Wild Elephant on the Western Coast of India,—7 Captain Mundy,—8 Animals by their proper names,—9 Splendid Exploit of a Native Infantry Regiment,—10 Lines for the O. S. M.—11 Native Pharmacopeia,—12 Hunters of Yore,—13 A Song,—14 Hunting in the Southern Mahratta Country,—15 An Epistle from the Northern Concan,—16 Steeple Chases,—17 Performances of Chester,—18 The Hunting and Shooting Diversions of the Boondelas,—19 A Sagacious Horse,—20 The Union Coach,—Races to Come, and the Racing Calendar.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE fine British Built Ship "SURREY," CHARLES KEMP, Commander, Burthen 461 Tons; has superior accommodation for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. Plans of accommodations may be seen at the Office of McGREGOR EDMOND AND CO.

Bombay, 17th August, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Teak Built Ship "LONDON," 400 Tons Register, JOHN PICKERING, Commander, will have early despatch. Apply at the office of McGREGOR EDMOND & Co.

Bombay 17th August, 1833.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship, LADY FEVERSHAM, STEPHENSON ELLERBY, Commander, Burthen 500 tons, carries a Surgeon, has superior accommodation for Passengers, and will sail on the 10th. September. Plans of her cabins may be seen by applying at the office of Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 17th. August, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship CHARLES KERR, J. BRODIE, Commander, of 500 Tons, will have an early despatch and carries a Surgeon.—The Plan of her accommodations may be seen at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 17th August, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE fine A. I. Ship, NEW GROVE, of 500 Tons, R. BROWN, Commander. Daily expected, and will have quick despatch. This Ship carries a surgeon, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers. Plans of the Cabins, may be seen on application to RITCHIE STEUART AND CO.

Bombay, 17th August, 1833.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 17th August, 1833.

No. 316.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve, that the station of Bhewndy and its subordinate outposts, be transferred from the Southern, to the Poona division of the army.

Bombay Castle, 8th August, 1833.

No. 317.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—

Superintending surgeon F. C. Trash, to act as 3rd member of the medical board during the absence of surgeon Kemball, on leave at Calcutta.

Surgeon J. Orton, to act as superintending surgeon to the Poona division of the army, during the absence of superintending surgeon Trash.

No. 318.—Lieutenant E. Whichelo, 3rd assistant commissary general, is permitted to proceed to the Deckan, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 10th August, 1833.

No. 319.—The following appointments are made:—

18th regiment native infantry.

Ensign and quarter master and interpreter R. Wallace to be adjutant, *vice* James promoted.—Date of appointment, 21st July 1833.

Lieutenant D. Davidson to be quarter master and interpreter, *vice* Wallace.—Do. do.

No. 320.—The following appointment is made:—

26th regiment native infantry.

Ensign R. J. Holmes to be quarter master and interpreter, *vice* Wilson proceeding to Europe.—Date of appointment, 20th July 1833.

Bombay Castle, 12th August, 1833.

No. 321.—The leave to the Bengal presidency, granted to veterinary surgeon L. M. Rogers of the horse artillery, under date the 20th February last, on urgent private affairs, is extended, from the 20th August to the 31st December next, on the same account.

No. 322.—The following appointment is made in the ordnance department:—

Serjeant George Gennings, (draftsman of the late depôt of instruction) to be sub-conductor, and to be borne on the effective strength, as supernumerary, until a vacancy occurs.—Date of appointment, 1st July 1832.

By order of the Rt. Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Secy.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th August, 1833.

Charles Norris Esq. chief secretary to government, to be secretary in attendance on the Right Honorable the Governor.

John Bax Esq. secretary to government in the judicial, general and marine departments, to conduct Mr. Norris's duties in the secret and political departments.

L. R. Reid Esq. secretary to government in the territorial and commercial departments, to conduct Mr. Norris's duties in the military department.

Bombay Castle, 14th August, 1833.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. Bourchier one month's leave to the Deckan from the 22nd instant, under section XIV of the absentee regulation, and to authorize Mr. DeVitre to perform his duties in the general post office, and Mr. J. Graham in the court of requests, during Mr. Bourchier's absence.

By order of the Rt. Hon'ble the Governor in council,
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 8th August, 1833.

Mr. F. Sims, assistant to the principal collector of Surat, is allowed leave of absence for one month, under section 14th of the absentee regulation.

Mr. E. B. Mills, collector of Kaira, is permitted to remain on duty, in the districts, to the end of the present month, and to draw deputation allowance till then, from the 1st of May last.

By order of the Rt. Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

Bombay Castle, 14th August, 1833.

Mr. W. Elliot, sub-collector of Hoobly, and Mr. G. A. E Campbell, assistant collector, are permitted to proceed into the districts on deputation.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council,
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th August, 1833.

Josiah Nisbet Esq. political agent and principal collector in the Southern Marhatta country, having returned from leave of absence to the Cape of Good hope, resumed charge of his duties on the 16th July last.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council,
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th August, 1833,

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Anderson to act as senior puisne judge and Mr. Baillie as second puisne judge of the courts of Sudder dewanee and sudder foujdary adawlut, during the absence of Mr. Ironside.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council.
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th August, 1833.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. S. H. Buckle, midshipman in the Indian navy, a further extension of his leave to the Malabar Coast, on sick certificate for six months more, from the expiration of his last leave.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council,
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt.*

THE INDUS STEAMER.

The little steamer belonging to Cursetjee Rustomjee was, on Wednesday, hauled off the hard at Mazagon, and yesterday floated, drawing only 2*f*. 2*in*. draft, and 2,3 forward, with her Engine and machinery on board, so that with 8 days coal and people on board, she will not probably draw more on a level keel than 2 feet 6 inches; which light draft will enable her conveniently to go nearer the shore than a common bunder boat. She has two very convenient well fitted cabins, and appears exceedingly well built by Ardaseer Cursetjee, who, if we may judge from the execution, is not only a very promising young builder, but a clever intelligent mechanic, he having (we are given to understand) completely fitted, and put together every part of the machinery himself.

On the water the vessel looks well, and it is the opinion of several, who are capable of judging, that she will have great speed; in which we sincerely hope her enterprising owner will not be disappointed.

She was christened the *Indus* by Capt. Elwon of the Indian Navy surrounded by a large number of people, who will have an opportunity of witnessing her speed in the course of another fortnight.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE STEAM VESSEL.

Received since our last.

LUCKNOW, SEETAPORE, AND SULTANPORE, IN OUDE.

	Amount in Sonat Rs.
Captain J. Paton	50
Doctor Stevenson	100
Mr. R. B. Middleton	32
Doctor Clarkson	100
J. M. Sinclair, Esq	50
Col. Dubois	50
Brigadier R. Palton	100
Captain Bruce	16
Major Chalmers	20
Lieut. Macpherson	10
Captain Digby	20
Lieut. Ludlow	16
Lieut. Hodgson	16
Lieut. Remington	16
Lieut. Ferris	16
Lieut. Abbott	16
Captain Hamilton	20
Lieut. Locke	16
Captain Mullins	25
The Hon'ble Lieut. Powys	16
Lieut. Col. Paul	50
Lieut. Hutton	16
Lieut. Martin	10
Lieut. Seale	10
Ensign Russell	10
Major Frushard	32
Lieut. Lumsdaine	10
Lieut. Price	16
Lieut. Parker	10
Lieut. H. M. 0[illegible]	16
Doctor Munro	16
KURNAUL.	
Lieut. Col. Steuart	100
Dr. Baker	20
Captain Blair	10
Lieut. Mellish	10
Lieut. Free	10
Lieut. Cautley	10
Lieut. Hickey	10
Lieut. Hailes	10
Lieut. Macdonell	10
Lieut. Beatson	10
Dr. Duncan	16
Cornet Buist	16
Cornet Mosley	10
Cornet Robinson	10
Cornet Becher	16
Mr. Vety. Surg. Hulse	16
Lieut. Goodwyn, Bengal Engineers	16

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels' Names.	*Date of intended Departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Charles Kerr	1st Sept	London	Cape.
Surrey	Ditto	Ditto	St Helena.
Lady Feversham	10th Ditto	Ditto	Cape.
London	15 or 0 do.	Ditto	Direct.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—17th AUGUST, 1833.

	MORN.	AFT.
Saturday	1 51	2 12
Sunday	2 39	3 00
Monday	3 26	3 48
Tuesday	4 15	4 36
Wednesday	5 03	5 24
Thursday	5 51	6 13
Friday	6 39	7 00

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent. Remittable Loan	142	143
First Five per cent. Loan.		
No. 1 *a* 320, 1st Class	109½	0
321 *a* 1040, 2nd Class	109	109½
1041 *a* 1440, 3rd Class	108½	109
Second Five per cent. Loan	108	110
Third Five per cent. Loan	111	111
Bills on Calcutta 30 days sight	107	103
Bills on Madras 30 days sight	101	102
Bills on London 6 months sight	1s 10d	1s 9d
Spanish Dollars per 100	222	
Sovereigns each	11	12

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Captain Gidley, 11th Regt. N. I. from Bhewndy.
Lieut. G. F. Simpson, B. E. Regt. from Poonah.
Lieut. G. Fulljames, 25th Regt. N. I. from Poonah.
Major P. D. Ottey, 11th Regt. N. I. from Bhewndy.
Lieut. Davies, 11th Regt. N. I. .....Do.....do.
Lieut. J. Russell, ...Do.....do.
Ensign Minster, ...Do.....do.
Ensign G. Remington, ...Do.....do.
Ensign A. McDonald, ...Do.....do.
Surgeon A. Duncan, ...Do.....do.
Welland, 2d Bat. of Artillery, from th[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

Ensign W. Reynolds, 6th Regt. N. I. from Nuggur.
Assistant Surgeon David Clarke, Medical Establishment, from England.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. Henry Hart, 6th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.
Capt. J. S. Down, 1st Gr. Regt. to Poonah.
Assistant Surgeon E. W. Edwards, 6th Regt. N. I. to Bhewndy.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATHS.

At Belgaum on the 3d instant, Sophia Inglis Pakenham, only daughter of Lieutenant Edward Marsh, 3d Assistant Commissary General, aged one year and eight months.

On the 8th instant, at Seroor, Walter, the son of Captain Charles Waddington, of the Engineer Corps, aged ten weeks.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

August, 16th---Ship General Hewitt, J. Baukier, Master, from London 20th April, 1833.
Passengers.---J. Skinner, Esq. and Mr. Clarke, Asst. Surgeon.

DEPARTURES.

August 11th---Ship Guinare, John Bulloy, Master, to Calcutta.
Passenger.---Mr. J. Wagborn.
--- Ship Mary Bibby, T. G. Whedborne, Master, to Liverpool.
13th---Ship Sultana, D. McGregor, Master, to Calcutta.
Passengers.---J. Russell, Esq. and four Natives.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SHIPS.---Lowther Castle.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER---Hugh Lindsay.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER---Shannon.
FREE TRADERS.---Hail, Charles Kerr, Hero, Lady Feversham, Spence, Surrey, General Hewitt, and London.
COUNTRY SHIPS.---Futtay Eslam, John William Dare, Maria, Discovery, Lord Castlereagh, Asia Felix, Cyrene, Hamoody, Minerva, Ann, Valasondram, Ann Fellis, Louisa, Sumdaney, Glenelg and Pittamber.
PORTUGUESE.---Consoliel, and Amelia.
FRENCH.---Buffon.
ARAB---Futtel Raymon.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY 17 AUGUST, 1833.

The following changes we understand are to take place in the army this year :—

H. M. 2d, or Queen's Royals, are to go from Bombay to Poona.
H. M. 40th. ..... Poona to Bombay.
1st. Regiment L. Cav. Sholapoor to Rajkote and Hursole.
2d. Do.....Deesa to Sholapoor.
3d. Do.....Rajkote and Hursole to Deesa.
4th. Regiment N. I.---Bombay to Hursole.
8th. Do.....Ahmednugger to Kulladghee.
21st. Do.....Deesa to Bombay.
22d. Regiment N. I. Ahmedabad to Ahmednugger,
25th. Do. .....Hursole to Deesa.
26th. Do.....Kulladghee to Amedabad.

Since the publication of our extra of yesterday, we have only had time to look very hastily through our files of London papers by the *Hewitt*, from which we have made some further extracts below. The proceedings in the House of Commons upon the motion of Sir W. Ingliby appear to have been regarded with great apprehension, not only in England, but upon the Continent, as it was understood to be the fixed intention of ministers to resign in case of being defeated in their plan of retaining the malt and house duties upon their present footing. But the immense majority upon the reconsideration of the vote on the former duty, proposed by Lord Althorp on the 30th. April, re-established confidence in the stability of the present Government, and, indeed, appears to have been the result of a resolution to keep Lord Grey and his colleagues in office, rather than an expression of the sentiments of the house upon the question before it.

This determination, however, on the part of ministers to maintain a duty against which the majority of the nation has declared itself, in preference to the adoption of an income or property tax, if we may judge by the papers, has excited great and undisguised dissatisfaction among some of their warmest supporters out of the house; and to it, alone, is the resignation of Sir John Hobhouse to be attributed. On the other hand, however, it has put a stop to a rapid decline in the funds, and if, as Lord Althorp has said, is only adopted for the present, may not on the whole weaken the Cabinet.

With respect to the company's charter, we observe that several meetings had taken place at the India House, but without any decisive result. The question, however, whether the ministerial plan was to be accepted, or not, was to be decided by ballot on the 8d. May; and it was the general impression, notwithstanding the absurd pretensions of the Directors and their partisians to a right of monopoly in the tea trade, that the stockholders at large were inclined, or rather, decided, after making an attempt to secure the best possible terms for themselves, to accept those offered to them, if none better could be obtained. The greatest difficulty in the way of a settlement, appears to have been the security offered for the payment of dividends, which the proprietors were most anxious to obtain from sources in England rather than in this country. Upon the whole, however, the sudden rise in India stock from 190 to 222 sufficiently shows the opinion of monied men with regard to Mr. Grant's plan; and reports, even, were in circulation that the directors, as soon as his paper of Hints was forwarded to them, commenced speculating largely on their own private account for the abovementioned rise in which case, their opinion regarding the terms that have been offered cannot be very doubtful.

Upon the subject of foreign affairs the news brought by the Hewitt is of considerable importance. The designs of Russia upon Turkey have at last completely developed themselves; and, the occupation of Constantinople by a large Russian force, the march of a still larger one upon that city from the provinces on the Danube, and lastly, the express declaration of the Russian Government of their intention to assist the Sultan in the war with Mahomed Ali, appear to have taken the politicians of the west of Europe completely by surprise. A considerable fleet was fitting out with all despatch at Toulon for the Levant, and Sir Pulteney Malcolm, with several ships of the line, had proceeded to the Mediterranean destined, it was supposed, for the same quarter. For further information regarding the affairs of Turkey we must refer our readers to an article below from the *Times* of the 2d. of March.

CALCUTTA.

Allusion has been made by our daily contemporaries to the *corps operatique* at present performing at Macao, and whose ultimate destination is Calcutta. It seems that they are very moderate in their expectations, and from the manner in which the *scenas* from Don Juan were received by a Calcutta audience, it is anticipated, and with reason, we think, that Italian operas by an Italian professional corps would be likely to command considerable success. We sincerely hope that the result may justify this expectation. It is understood, that the Managers and the Amateurs are quite ready to yield to the professional company, and that they will have the option of renting the theatre, if they will incur the risk. They should be permitted first to have it for two or three performances, to try how far they were likely to meet adequate support. We congratulate the admirers of fine music, on the prospect of the introduction of the Italian opera in Calcutta. We shall not probably find any stars of the first magnitude among the company, though we have heard most favorable accounts of their skill: but we shall not on the other hand be annoyed probably with any startling inferiority, so that the entire effect will be more perfect and pleasing, as was the case with the German company in England. Their execution of chorusses surpassed in unity of effect, any thing ever before heard at the Italian Opera.—*Bengal Herald, July* 28.

We were mistaken in stating yesterday that the Governor General had derived benefit from his trip. His Lordship's health has been very slightly improved by it. It appears that his Lordship had proposed a visit to the Arracan Coast; but the ship was prevented from approaching it, by squally and hazy weather and altogether it has been an adventurous voyage. In attempting to make the Coast, the ship was nearly lost on a most dangerous cluster of rocks appropriately named the "Terribles," a little elevated above water in Latitude 29. 21. and about 15 miles distant from the Arracan shore. In passing these, the *Inglis* got so near them that they were obliged to attempt to put the ship about—and as she did not come round, and was obliged to wear, the vessel was within a few *yards* of the rocks on which the sea was breaking with fearful violence. Had she struck, she must have gone to pieces, and in all human probability all hands must have perished. The cholera also broke out on board and carried off several of the crew.—*Ben. Hur. July* 30.

Captain Johnston has obligingly permitted us to copy the following description of the Vibrating Cylinder of the Engines he has brought out for the Iron boats. We regret that we must omit the drawing to which it refers.

IMPROVED VIBRATING LOW-PRESSURE STEAM ENGINE.

PATENTEE——MR. JOSEPH MAUDSLAY.

The advantages derived from the use of this Vibrating Engine, in preference to the Beam Engine, as at present generally adopted, are both numerous and important, and more particularly so when applied to boats requiring a light draught of water.

A saving of at least one-fifth, both in the weight and expense of the Machinery, as now used in Steam Vessels, is effected by reason of the Cylinder being placed under the Crank Shaft, and on the same frame with it, (as represented in the annexed drawing) and the connecting Machinery, such as Cross-heads. Side-rods, Beams, Parellel-motion, and Connecting-rods being dispensed with, in consequence of the Piston-rod connecting itself at once with the Crank-shaft of the Engine.

There is also a saving, from the like cause, of one-half of the space usually occupied by the Beam Engine.

The Cylinder being placed under the Crank Shaft, causes a great difference in the required strength of the Steam Vessel, as the power of the Engine, in communicating the required rotatory motion to the Crank-Shaft, is confined to the frame, and does not, as in Beam Engines, affect the bottom of the Vessel; and the reason is obvious, since the Cylinder in the Beam Engine being distant from the Crank Shaft the length of the Beam, the sleepers upon which it is fixed, necessarily form part of the Framing itself, and must, therefore, resist the whole power of the Engine before it reaches the Shaft, and having, from the action of the Beam, a tendency, at three different places, to be raised up or pressed down at each alternate stroke of the Engine, thus causing a tremulous motion from one end to the other—injurious to the Vessel, and unpleasant to those on board.

Vibrating Engines have not hitherto been successful for this reason, that from the difficulty in the application to them of some of the most vital parts of the best Engines, these have been omitted, thereby causing, not only a decrease in power, but also a considerable increase in the consumption of fuel.

The difficulty, however, has been obviated in the Improved Vibrating Engine, which combines all the essential parts of the most approved Engines, and, with the same diameter of Cylinder, is rendered equally effective, principally by the application of a D valve or slide, worked by an eccentric (not hitherto used in Engines having Vibrating Cylinders) by means of which the Steam is conveyed to and from the Cylinder in the most economical and effective manner.

When double Engines are employed as is usual in Steam Vessels, one Air Pump and Condenser are placed between the two Cylinders, the Air Pump being worked by a Crank Shaft, which connects the two Engines.

The side Elevation of this Engine, which accompanies these observations, will it is hoped, be considered sufficiently explanatory, as it demonstrates the principal difference that exist between the Vibrating and the Beam Engine in conveying the power from the Cylinder to the Crank Shaft, and also shows the manner of working the D valve or selid by an eccentric.

As a reduction in the weight, size, and cost, of Steam Engines, particularly in reference to Steam Navigation, and a diminution in the great expense attendant upon the ordinary wear and tear of the Machinery and Vessel, have ever been the grand desiderata in all improvements of this nature, it is hoped, that the extent to which these objects have been attained in the Improved Vibrating Steam Engine, will render it well worthy the notice and attention of the public.—*Cal. Cour. July* 30.

DELHI.

HEREDITARY INSTINCTS.

Horse, Dog and Pigeon Fanciers entertain notions about the inherited virtues of their favourites which the rest of the world often takes the liberty of laughing at. There is at the same time a very general disposition to believe not only that the shape of the body but the sagacity and temper of both men and beasts are hereditary. In short we admit a fact to the extent of our experience and sneer at the mention of what we have never seen. There are certainly "talented families" of men and "sagacious breeds" of the canine species, in which these qualities are transmitted along with peculiarities of the physical constitution. Nay an irregularity quite accidental, such as a sixth finger in man and an extra claw in the dog, has been propagated from generation to generation. In like manner the faculties of the lower animals corresponding to those of mind have been proved in many instances to be descendible.

Our countrymen of the Mining companies who some years ago took English Greyhounds with them to the table land of Mexico which is about the elevation of Simla, found that they could not run many paces in that attenuated atmosphere; but their whelps born, on the spot, labouring under no such disadvantage, when they grew up, ran down the American Hares and afforded as good sport as their parents could do in England. This effect is produced, it is said, by a change in the structure of the lungs. The Pointer we are told, performs its office through the modification of an instinct given the animal by nature to find out his prey, in a wild state, and teaching him to stand a moment before springing on it. This however will not account for the inheritance of retrieving, or bringing the dead game to the Sportsman without attempting to eat it. To ascertain this extraordinary fact, M. Magendie, the celebrated French Physiologist, sent for a pair of the Dogs from England, took effectual means to prevent their Pups from being instructed, and discovered to his satisfaction that the very first time one of these young animals saw a Partridge killed, he brought the bird uninjured to his master's feet.

An acquired instinct has also become heriditary in a race of Spanish dogs employed for hunting Deer in South America. Those brought from Europe attempting to arrest the Deer by seizing him in front are generally crushed by the momentum of a creature six times their weight. But the experienced dog and *his descendants* without tuition, dart under the belly of the Deer and upset him while his hind legs are raised from the ground in running. The inhabitants of the banks of the river Magdelana use a mongrel breed of dogs to bring flocks of the white lipped Pecari into their power, by keeping the whole herd in check and forbearing to attack any individual which invariably leads to the dog's destruction. All new dogs commit this fatal error, but the forefathers of the present race, having acquired the strategetical talents just described transmitted them to their posterity: and these on being first taken to the field act their part without a word from man. Wonderful as they appear these are no fictions.—*Delhi Gazette, July* 27.

AGRA.

We regret to announce this week an extensive list of casualties. Captain Pitts, Eur. Regiment, and Mr Brooke, of the Civil Service; General Marley, Commandant of Allahabad; Cap C. Mackinlay, 60th N. I. at Cawnpore; and Lieut. Col. Hawtrey, 3rd Lt Cavalry, Sultanpore Benarus. General Marley and Mr Brooke were the oldest officers in the Military and Civil Service, the appointment of the former being 1771, and of the latter, 1768.

The Bloodless revolution at Gaulior appears to be complete, the Byza Bhaee having taken up her residence for the present at Dholpoor and the Rajah being in quiet possession of the Musnud. We have not obtained authentic information regarding the circumstance which led to the revolution; the following account however has been communicated to us:—On the day previous, the young Rajah presented himself to Col. Jacob's Battalion for the purpose of inducing it to revolt in his favor. He seems to have done this under the idea that every thing was previously prepared for him, but for some reason or other, these troops did not then evince any inclination to support him. He then visited the other lines for the same object, but with similar bad success; and aware of the dangerous step he had taken, he then fled to the residency, in order to avoid the vengeance of the Baiza Baie.—The resident however declined receiving him, and he remained for a number of hours exposed in the sun. At length the Resident proceeded to the Baza Baie, and secured his pardon upon promise of better behaviour; and he accordingly returned to the palace.—On that night the same Battalion of Colonel Jacob's being on duty at the palace, the Soldiers forced their way to his appartment and placed him at their head. The Baza Baie immediately fled, and Hindoo Rao attempted to secure her a temporary protection by sending her to the Residency.—Orders however had been previously issued for her apprehension, while it is said, the Resident most ungallantly refused to receive her until she surrendered her claim to the paramont authority. Finding her cause hopeless & her life in eminent danger, she appears to have done this, & the Resident then by intercession with the Rajah obtained permission for her to leave the Gwalior territories. The Rajah, it is said, is merely a prisoner in the hands of the Soldiery, who have imprisoned their Officers whether to avoid appearances or not we cannot state correctly. He has complained most feelingly to the Resident, regarding the restraint he is under & of his irksome situation that he is extremely sorry for what has occurred and would be most happy to have the Baza Baie back again. Under any other circumstances we should have supposed this far from unlikely; but having imperceptibly imbibed prejudices against the veracity of his countrymen, we are inconsciously led to believe, when a Maharatta makes an assertion, that he really means the coutary. We shall probably be able to supply further particulars in our next.—*Mufussi Akhbar, 27 July.*

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

INTRIGUES AT THE INDIA HOUSE.

The intrigues at the India House, alluded to in our last publication, still go on. Ex-Governors, Ex-Generals, and Ex-Members of Parliament, are busying themselves exceedingly in order to support the interests of the Directors or owners of less than 100,000*l.* worth of Stock, against the substantial interests of the great mass of the Proprietors, the owners of 5,900,000 worth. Let the reader but recollect that the thirty worthy Directors are interested in the annuity of 630,000*l.* to the extent of very little more than 10,000*l.* a year, but that their interest in Indian patronage is to the yearly extent of more than 700,000*l.*, and he will easily understand the nature of that noisy agitation which is at present shaking the India House to its centre. The Directors are stirring heaven and earth to prevail upon the Proprietors to conceive themselves a very ill-used set of men, and that the proposal of Government is very little better than spoliation. The Directors and their friends would have the Proprietors of Stock and the public, to believe that the Company has commercial assets quite sufficient to pay a perpetual annuity of 630,000*l.* per annum. If a commercial body, that for two centuries has been conducting itself like a sheer spendthrift, had any such funds, it would be a matter of singular curiosity. Let us take a rapid glance at their own statement, and we shall see at once the monstrous character of the delusion which they are either practising on themselves, or attempting to practise on the public.

In a "View of the component parts of the Company's Commercial Capital as computed on the 1st of May 1829," the Company's credits are made to exceed twenty-two millions and a half sterling, while their debts do not much exceed a million and a half; leaving a balance in their favour of about twenty one millions. Among the credits, we have cash in the Home or Indian Treasuries, with funds in the public Stocks or in the hands of the Government, amounting in round numbers to *three million four hundred thousand pounds*. We shall suppose, for argument sake, that these are good assets, and that the territorial revenue has no claim upon them; although even this be a disputed matter. This is the only sum in the whole account that has even a plausible aspect, or which at any rate, does not admit of the largest deductions. All the other items have even the most monstrous aspect of exaggeration; of which the following are samples :—

"Value of goods in England, unsold (market price)," in round numbers 5,600,000*l.* The greater part of this consists of tea, estimated at the monopoly price—that is, Bohea at 1*s.* 6*d.* when it is selling at Rotterdam and Hamburgh at 9*d.*; and Congou at 3*s.*, when free-trade would supply it, fresher and of better quality, at 1*s.* 6*d.* From this item, therefore, must be struck off at once 50 per cent., or 2,000,000*l.* Among the other assets, we find, "Debts owing to the Company in India, China, &c." We have here a lumping sum exceeding 1,3000,000*l.*; and not one word said of bad debts, although it is notorious to every one at all acquainted with the mode in which the Company's business is done in India, that there are enormous irrecoverable debts arising from advances made to the peasantry for the investment of silk., piece-goods, &c.; we may safely strike off half a million on this head. The next item is a most palpable thumper; and every intelligent person who has an opportunity of ocular demonstration will confess it to be so at once. "Value of the East India House and Warehouses." This is made within a fraction of 1,300,000*l.* The warehouses are in the midst of the city, and not within the wall of wet-docks the latter being the only description of public warehouses now of much value. As to the India House itself, supposing the Government to be transferred to the Crown, and of course the Indian offices removed, as they must in any case be, to the West end of the town, what value can it have beyond that of the grouad on which it stands? In common sense, one million at least must be struck off this item. In 1829, the India House and Warehouses are reckoned 150,000*l.* more valuable than in 1814, —although in the first year the value of all fixed property was much smaller, and in the latter year the currency was depreciated 25 per cent.; no additions of the least moment having in the meanwhile been made fo the property. "Value of Ships, Sloops, and Vessels, exclusive of those stationed abroad." This item is put down at above 170,000*l.* One hundred and seventy thousand for a few river craft, and for seven or eight worn-out ships, of so inconvenient a size, even had they not been worn-out, that when the trade is opened they will be utterly unsaleable except for breaking-up! The last item in the account is the most monstrous of all. "Balance due from the Territorial branch.

This, which exceeds a sum of 4,600,000*l.* is a disputed account; and the counter charges by the Territory against the commerce, are far more numerous: but these, of course, are not alluded to. Of the Home Bond Debt of the Company, amounting to about 3,800,000*l.* not a word is said in column of debts, with the exception of a small sum of 30,000*l.* of interest, because the Directors have thought proper of late years to foist this debt, plainly of a commercial character, upon the Territory; though the India Board of course has never allowed it.

Now as to the Dead-Stock in India, the Company modestly witholds this from their statement, trusting that the vagueness of the demand will be more useful to them than stating particulars. Here is a note, however, showing the value of the Dead-Stock "in the actual occupation of the Commercial department." In 1814, this amounted for al India, exclusive of China, exactly to the sum of 467.171*l.*; and in 1821, to 556,206*l.*; that is to say, at the expiration of fifteen years, after the Company had been beaten out of almost every branch of its Indian commerce, and after they had actually abandoned every part of it with the exception of the production of Raw-silk, their Commercial Dead-Stock miraculously rises near 20 per cent. It is obvious, there must be either folly or hocus-pocus in this proceeding. We believe the fact to be this—the monies laid out in necessary repairs from year to year are considered as so many additions to the value of the property; and of the depreciation of a property, or even of its total disappearance altogether, no account is taken. In this manner, estates and plantations under the appellation of lodges, parks, and other fine aristocratic English names, were to be found upon the Commercial books of the Company, at high valuations, of which in nature there were no traces—they had been swallowed up in the Indian jungles.

But then, the Company insist that they have a right to forts, estates, territories, and the Lord knows what all. They claim, for example, the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, the Madras Jaghire, and Lord Clive's Jaghire, or the twenty-four Pergunnahs. It is very difficult indeed to know what in this case the worthy Company would be at. First, and foremost, by the law of nations, no territory can be acquired by conquest or otherwise, by king or subject except, on behalf of the people or nation. Then for the last forty years, to make assurance doubly sure, the Legislature has expressly declared that its lease of the Indian Government is given to the Company "without prejudice to the undoubted sovereignty of the Crown of the United Kingdom." With the sovereignty the Company have nothing to do after April 1834: what then can they have? Nothing, of course, but private property. In the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, all lands and houses are as completely the property of private individuals, as in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, and generally worth twenty-five years' purchase. The small quit-rents and assessments which are levied, most of them under sanction of Acts of Parliament, go of course to the Crown, and not to a joint-stock company. As to the landed estates which have been claimed, the land is as much private property in these, as in the cities and towns. Not only this, but in these very estates, the Company themselves, in virtue of their delegated sovereignty, and at the very time that Parliament proclaimed the right of the Crown to the sovereignty, in 1793, conferred upon the owners of the land a more perfect right of private property than had existed before by fixing in perpetuity the quit-rent to be paid to the State. The owners of the land are in this case natives of India; and the Company, in any one shape or form whatsoever, will not have a single farthing's interest in it after the conclusion of their lease in 1834. So much for the Company's "Assets in India."

From the Company's twenty-one million of assets,—or twenty-one millions and a half, allowing for their Dead-Stock in India and in China,—we have struck off upwards of twelve millions, leaving a very dubious balance of about nine millions for the payment of a perpetual dividend of 630,000*l.* At the present price of 3 per cent. Counsels, it would take upwards of eighteen millions sterling to purchase such an annuity: and the Company can muster but nine millions, to meet a charge of double the amount. But this is not all, the nine millions,—or whatever else it may turn out to be,—besides paying the dividends, would have to meet "claims," as the Directors themselves express it, in their correspondence with Mr. GRANT, in England and in India for Commercial Pensions, &c. The annuitants and pensioners of the Commercial Department at present cost about 46,000*l.* per annum; and the Commercial establishments, at the India House only,—which, according to the Directors, would require pensions, estimated at about two-thirds of their present salaries,—amount to upwards of 300.000*l.* per annum. We have to add, however the Indian Commercial establishments, which, according to the Company's own returns, amount to 130,000*l.* per annum. In short, it is pretty clear, that were the Company left to what they are facetiously pleased to call "their own resources," there would be but a *Flemish account* of their "own resources." The truth is, that the Company's pretended capital of twenty-one millions is for the most part, if not altogether, after paying legitimate demands upon it, an illusion,—the creation of much skilful mystification on the part of Honourable Directors, and of much stupid ignorance on the part of the public. One striking fact will set this in a clear light. According to the Company's own showing, the total amount of their profits for fifteen years together, ending with 1829, little exceeded twenty millions sterling; which does not much exceed 6 per cent. per annum, including their monopoly of the Tea-trade, from which more than ten millions of their profits are admitted to have been derived,—a sum which there is no one now so ignorant as not to be aware is so much that the people of England, and especially the middle and lower classes of them, are periodically fleeced of through the instrumentality of the monopoly. But for this fleecing of their countrymen, there would have been no profits at all,—no, not even enough to yield the common market-rate of interest.

The proposition of the Government to the Directors, is one of the most liberal, we are indeed afraid one of the most prodigal, which a Government ever made. The territory of India has been gained by British blood or money, and maintained by funds yielded by land-rents in India, and the industry of Indians, assisted very materially by the British capital and enterprise, which has found its way into the country as it were by stealth. The name of a company of merchants only has been used in making the conquest, and in maintaining it. Under that name, things illegal and unconstitutional have been done which could not so easily have been perpetrated by more responsible agents. This has tended to mystify the public mind on the subject. The public has a vague notion, that it owes to the East India Company a kind of debt of gratitude; although it cannot well tell what, or why, or wherefore. For God's sake then, let the Proprietors of Stock have the benefit of the delusion,—for they have been not less deluded than the rest of the public.

The Directors complain that they have not British security for the payment of their annuity of 630,000*l.* This is neither modest nor decent. The security offered to them is that of the Indian territory. With some considerable improvement, it is the very security on which they themselves. in the exercise of their delegated sovereiguty, have been borrowing for the last half century, and upon which they have actually borrowed upwards of forty millions. That the security is a good one, is pretty evident, from a few facts which we shall now mention. The whole amount of the debt is but two years' purchase of the Indian revenue. The whole of the above forty millions are borrowed at an interest of from 4 or 5 per cent. Even the "4 per cent. loan," as it is called, is by the last accounts at no greater discount than from ½ to 1 per cent.,—a mere brokerage. The 5 per cent. loans, of which there are several, are if the dividends be not payable in England, at a premium of from 1¼ to 5½ per cent. The only 5 per cent. loan of the India Government of which the dividends are payable in England, is at a very high premium, we think not less than 28 per cent. At the very height of the unprosperous and lingering contest carried on with the Birmans, many millions sterling were borrowed at 5, and very considerable sums, at even 4 per cent.; private borrowers being compelled then, as they are now, to pay from 8 to 12 per cent. interest. The Government has offered, beyond this security (foolishly enough, in our opinion) the formation of guarantee fund of 1,200,000*l.* Parliament has acknowledged the provincial security given, which was never done with respect to the Indian debt; the interest is made payable in England, "on the day it falls due;" and the annuity is paid off at the rate of 100*l.* for 5*l.* 5*s.* of annuity,—which in reality is giving the stockholders 200*l.* for every 100*l.* of capital stock. The very hour that the project was known at the Stock Exchange, the value of India Stock rose from 208 to 223; and, with slight fluctuations, it has pretty well maintained its price ever since. Nay, more than this—some months back, India Stock, was as low as 190; and even Bank Stock, bearing a dividend of but 8 per cent., while Indian bore a dividend of 10½ per cent., was absolutely higher. The Government project, however, oozed out somehow; and India Stock rose, very much to the astonishment of all who were not in the secret, to 208; so that, in reality, up to the present day, the Government proposal has improved the value of this Stock by 15 per cent. Comparing this with the rapid fall in the of Bank of England Stock, immediately upon the publication of the Report of the Select Committee. In a word those who purchased India Stock a few months back 190, are likely to enjoy in perpetuity an interest of full 5½ per cent. for their capital. Surely the Directors themselves cannot be supposed to be very ill pleased with the scheme, when we see them insisting upon making the annuity irredeemable.

It is a redeeming portion of the Government scheme (apart from the dabbling of proprietors in its administration, for we consider that a nuisance), that so considerable a class as the holders of India Stock are made to take an interest in the peace, order and good government of India, upon which the punctual payment of their dividends is to depend.

In conclusion, we must inform the reader, that probably not less than one-half of the East India Directors—of the very men who object to the security of the India territory, for the payment of the annuity of 630,000*l.* under so many additional advantages—are themselves to a large extent creditors of the State upon the inferior security which the local Government alone was enabled on its own authority to give. This is amusing enough; but the fact is, that the Directors are sure at the prospect of losing power and patronage,—vexed to the soul, that they can no longer quarter sons and nephews to the tune of 100,000*l.* per annum, upon the profits of Congo and Bohea; and, as good staunch Tories—such for the most part they are—very meritoriously determined to drive as hard a bargain as they can with the Whig Ministers.—*Spectator, April* 20,

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

A Special General Court of the Proprietors of East India Stock was held on Monday, pursuant to adjournment, for the purpose of considering the correspondence between Ministers and the Court of Directors on the subject of the renewal of the Company's Charter.

Mr. Campbell Marjoribanks, the Chairman, having briefly stated the object of the meeting, Mr. Weeding said, it was reported that a paper in the nature of a dissent to the Ministerial propositions, had been placed in the hands of the Directors; and he thonght it ought to be read to the Proprietors. The Chairman said there would be no objection to reading the paper; and it was accordingly read by the Clerk. It embodied the reasons for the dissent of Mr. Tucker, one of the Directors.

The paper commenced with characterizing Mr. Grant's propositions as specious and imposing, but fallacious in their principles and results. The Company was called upon to give up the tea-trade, which was the only certain source for the payment of their dividends, and which yielded 3½ millions to the Exchequer without any loss of collection. Then, the Company were to assign over all their commercial and territorial assets, and to receive an annuity of 630,000*l.*, charged exclusively upon India revenues, without any adequate guarantee for its payment: for the fund of two millions was altogether inadequate. The landed and other revenues of India were in a deteriorated and insecure state, and could not be depended upon for the payment of the annuity. The trade with India might be given up as soon as the sale of the factories and other property could be advantageously disposed of; but the trade to Chi a was altogether a different affair. In that trade the Company had no political character to interfere with their commercial one. The loss which the breaking up of the trade would occasion might be very serious to the Metropolis. Three or four thousand servants of the Company would be thrown upon the world as paupers. Glasgow and Liverpool certainly would be benefitted, but the country at large would not. Mr. Grant's plan for the government of India would make the Court look like a mere steam-engine, to be set at work by the engineer at the head of the Board of Control. If the number of Directors were to be reduced, there should at leat as many as twenty be retained including the four who go out by rotation. The paper concluding in terms strongly recommending the Proprietors not to accede to the Government plan.

Sir John Malcolm expressed much satisfaction with the contents of Mr. Tucker's minute; which was entitled to great respect, as it was drawn up by an officer who had served the Company many years in India, in various financial, fiscal, and political situations. He dwelt at great length on the immense extent and population of our Indian empire, and upon the risk which the projected change in the management of its concerns would certainly create. He did not believe that the trade to China could be carried on as advantageously by individnals as by the Company. He thought that there ought to be some better security for the payment of the annuities than the Indian revenues, which were still deficient. There were symptoms of a desire on the part of Government to seize a power which they hardly dared to grasp. The Court of Directors had done every thing in their power to advance the interests of the Company and the good government of India. He concluded by moving resolutions,—to the effect, that the Proprietors highly approved of the conduct of the Directors in this business: that the Company whould continue to administer the territorial Government of India, provided the guarantee fund for the payment of the annuity should be extended so as to be equal, accumulatious, to the discharge of the principal at the end of forty years, and that the annuity, in case of a deficiency in the receipts from India, should be paid out of that fund, any sum so taken to be made good by subsequent remittances from India: that sufficient powers be reserved by the Company to check, by a system of publicity to both Houses of Parliament, any acts of the Board of Control which the Directors should deem unconstitutional: that a sufficient sum be retained out of the commercial assets to enable the Company to make provision for outstanding debts, and for such officers as may be affected by the proposed arangements.

Sir Charles Forbes protested against these resolutions.

The great object seemed to be to pay a certain dividend to the Proprietors, which was to go out of the pockets of the people of India. But how was this to be paid? Was it from the commercial assets of the Company or its territorial revenues? The commercial assets were, he contended, applicable to the payment of the dividends; but if there were any surplus of territorial revenue, it should be applied to the payment of the loan contracted on the credit to the territorial revenues. In his opinion, the Company ought not to come to any compromise on this matter. They should not make themselves parties to their own downfull. Let them stand to their rights, and not give up that which fairly belonged to them. The plan proposed was not alike to connect the Company with the people of India; on the contrary, it was to drag on the people of India for forty years to come. It was as a millstone round their necks, which he was sure they would not submit to. They would ask, and very naturally, why they should be taxed to pay the dividends of the Proprietors. The people of England would object, and very justly, to be taxed to carry to the government of India. Why, then, should the people of India be taxed to pay the dividends of English Proprietors? He did hope, then, that this measure would not be forced on the people of India, and that they would not submit to it.

He thought also the China trade would become a ruinous one in private hands.

Mr. Molony and Mr. Lowndes opposed the plan of Government: Mr. Lowndes said, that he had predicted what was now occurring in his letter to Sir John Hobhouse. He was the most fortunate man alive, for he had predicted every thing that had occurred for thirty years,—among other things, the fall of Bonaparte, fifteen years before it took place. This was because he had studied human nature, among the lowest classes—that was the way to study human nature! (*Laughter.*)

Dr. Borthwick Gilchrist agreed with much that had fallen from Sir John Malcolm. He thought, however, that the interests of the poor ought to be consulted; the high price of tea had driven the poor to the gin-shop. He thought that Sir John Malcolm's resolution ought to be carefully considered, and plenty of time allowed the Proprietors for that purpose.

Mr. Randle Jackson said, there was one important question for their consideration, which was, whether this sum of 630,000*l.* a year should be paid by the people of India, or whether the Proprietors should stand fast and decline the arrangement and wait for some other. The question was, whether, with a capital of 21,000,000*l.*, they should invest 18,000,000*l.*, of it for an annuity, and deprive themselves of the power of carrying on the trade with China.

After some further conversation, the debate was adjourned to the next day.

The Proprietors reassembled on Tuesday, and proceeded to the further consideration of Sir John Malcolm's resolutions.

Sir Harford Jones Brydges said, that the best way to treat the important question before the Court was carefully to study the correspondence between Mr. Grant and the Directors. The situation of the Company and the Government was analogous to that between landlord and tenant at the expiration of a lease; they should not separate from one another unless there was just cause of complaint. This, on the part of the Crown, did not exist against the Company. The Company had faithfully fulfilled their part of the contract, and had repeatedly been of the greatest service to the Government. He was decidedly opposed to Mr. Grant's proposition, and thought that Mr. Tucker's minute ought to guide the decision of the Court.

Mr. Mackinnon condemned, in strong terms, the attempt to deprive the Company of the China trade; which was most essential to the Government of India, as it afforded the means of making remittances at the most favourable rate of exchange. He was convinced it was a great mistake to suppose, that because, subsequently to the opening of the India trade in 1813, the exports had increased, a similar increase would result from opening of the China trade. He read a long letter from a resident at Macao, and the petition of the Canton merchants presented to the House of Commons in 1830, in confirmation of his views on this subject. The petition contained many statements with reference to the arbitrary conduct and jealous feeling of the Chinese Government.

Mr. Weedon said, that the commerce of the Company at Canton amounted to eleven millions of dollars—that of the private merchants to thirty millions. These latter had very properly petitioned for support from Government, when the Company's agents at Canton had told them that they could not afford them protection, and they must take care of themselves. He thought on the whole, it would be best to agree to Sir John Malcolm's resolutions. The Government evidently had made up their mind. It was therefore best to come to some compromise. He went into a statement to prove that the Company, after paying all demands, possessed a surplus of twenty millions to supply an interest of 10½ per cent. on their Stock. Under these circumstances, ought they to be satisfied with a guarantee fund of only 1,200,000, and an annuity chargeable upon India revenues? It was wild to suppose that any persons alive to their interest should concur in such a scheme.

General D Albiac said, that the tenure upon which we held our Indian empire was extremely delicate. We held it not by force—it was absurd to suppose it—but by the faith of the nations in our national integrity, and by a strict adherence to our word of promise, expressed or implied. He was convinced, that if any new arrangements were made, which would lessen the confidence of the natives in the government of the Company, ruin would inevitably follow.

Mr. Randle Jackson regretted that none of his Majesty's Ministers were present to hear the arguments of the Proprietors. He was certain that were they to hear them, they could not persist in their project. To one thing he at least had made up his mind—they should not stir one step till their full political power was recognized. If the natives of India (who were not the ignorant creatures now that they were in 1784 and 1794, but had newspapers in their own language) should discover that the powers of the Company were diminished, the consequences would be most ruinous. The policy of this country should be to conciliate the natives: to exact 630,000*l.* per annum for the payment of the annuity, was not the way to do it. But suppose they declined these ruinous propositions of Government, what would be the result?

Must they cease to exist as a Company? Not at all. If they only availed themselves of the power which they possessed under the statute of William the Third, they might continue their trade with all places—from the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan. They need fear no competition from any private individuals. They might carry on the trade with great advantage. They had ships and men, and could in a few hours raise any additional capital they might require. They had, by the act of William, the right to trade in perpetuity with all the ports, havens, creeks, bays, &c., in Asia, Africa, or America, from the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan. Let them avail themselves of that power, for which they had now greater advantages than ever. What risk did they run? They might divide a greater interest than at present; but even supposing that their dividends were

reduced from 10½ to 8 or 7 per cent., that would be better than risk the whole, as they would by the plan proposed by Government.

He concluded by moving the following resolution:—

"That this Court declares its opinion, that to deny to the Proprietors permission to invest their own undoubted property in the public Funds, with a view to securing the payment of their dividends, and ultimately of their capital Stock in this country, in preference to drawing 630,000*l.* per annum from the revenues of India,—were there even a rational hope of realizing so large a sum from a source liable to such contingencies as are stated by the Directors,—is a violation of the first principles of justice, and such as cannot be submitted to without dishonour to the Company, and a desertion of the rights on which depends the property of every British subject."

Sir H. J. Brydges seconded the resolution.

On the motion of Captain Gowan, seconded by Dr. Gilchrist, the Court adjourned to Thursday.

On Thursday the debate was resumed.

Captain Gowan was glad the time had arrived when a reform in the government of India must take place. It was very properly proposed by Government that the China monopoly should cease: the whole country demanded its abolition, and it was nonsense to attempt to maintain it. He ridiculed the idea of there being any reluctance on the part of the Chinese to deal with private traders, or that the representatives of the King would not be treated with as much deference as the Company's Committee. He did not like to tell disagreeable truths to the court, but he had been in India, and he could say that in many respects the country was badly governed. The Judges and Magistrates were too often young and passionate—not to say corrupt. He had heard of stripes being inflicted on Zemindars, one of whom could not bear the disgrace, and killed himself on account of it. He considered the proposal of Government to pay them 630,000*l.* per annum as a very advantageous offer for the Company. He did not see that the Company had an amount of property which should justify them in refusing such an equitable proposal. He considered the revenues of India as ample security. The expenditure, according to the estimate of one who had been their best financier, Mr. Holt Mackenzie, might easily be reduced by 730,000*l.* per annum. Rammohun Roy was also of opinion, that, under proper management, the Indian revenue might be much improved. He objected to the profuse expenditure of the Directors. Their number ought to be reduced to ten at the most. The India House with its establishment cost the Company 40,000*l.* per annum. Every thing was on an extravagant scale. In every part of London he met the messengers of the Company carrying game, hams, and carpetbags. All such things should be done away with. He objected to the breakfasts, luncheons, and feastings of the Directors: why could they not meet, like the Cabinet Ministers, for the despatch of business, without eating and drinking?

Mr. David Salmons proposed an amendment; which, at the suggestion of the Chairman, he subsequently withdrew.

Mr. Twining dwelt at considerable length on the injury which the Company, and the country at large, would sustain by the throwing open of the China trade. The quantity of tea now consumed was 32,000,000 of pounds annually—an amount of business not to be carelessly meddled with. Much distress would flow from the opening of the trade: two thousand men, and [illegible], would at once be thrown out of employ in the Metropolis. He maintained that the great majority of the country were in favour of a renewal of the Charter.

Mr. Carruthers thought that the Government had acted wisely in throwing open the China trade. He did not anticipate from it the evil consequences with which they had been threatened. He thought that the guarantee for the payment of the annuity was two small. It should not be less than two millions and a half. He was perfectly satisfied to leave the settlement of the question to the Directors.

Colonel Leicester Stanhope thought the interest of the people of India would be best consulted by allowing the Court of Directors to govern them, rather than the Ministry. He approved of the opening of the China trade. He recommended that the writerships and other patronage of the Company should be annually sold. The produce would be 600,000*l.* per annum—nearly enough to pay their dividends. He entered into several details to prove that the trade with India had much increased since the restrictions upon it were removed; and concluded by proposing a string of resolutions,—to the effect that the Court approved of the abolition of the China monopoly; that as their assets were more than equal to secure due payment of their dividends, they were entitled to receive such compensation from Government as would insure their payment under the new arrangement; that the annuity of 630,000*l.* was *insecure*, on account of wars and disturbances that might arise in India; and that the Court, reposing full confidence in the Directors, left the settlement of the question in their hands.

Captain Sheppard moved an amendment,—to the effect that part of the assets of the Company should be set aside to continue the China trade, in common with the public at large.

Mr. Rigby then moved an adjournment; which was agreed to.

On Friday, the proprietors re-assembled.

Mr. Randle Jackson gave notice of his intention to withdraw his amendment, and substitute another, which would press upon Government the claims of the Company for a full indemnity for the loss of their trade, and an ample guarantee for the payment of the dividends.

Mr. Rigby spoke at great length against the proposals of Government. He called upon the Court to make a stand, and have no delusion upon the subject.

Mr. Goldsmid opposed the proposal of Government. The people would never be parties to robbing the Company of five millions sterling.

Mr. Fielder said, the Government proposals ought to be termed *Algerine* proposals: they ought to be rejected at once.

Mr. Charles Buller, M. P. thought the Company would do well to close at once with the offer of Government. He would vote for Sir J. Malcolm's resolution.

On the motion of Mr. Warden, the Court adjourned to Monday.

INCOME and EXPENDITURE for 1834.

There were some typographical errors in the "*Income*" in the following table as published in *The Times* of Saturday; we therefore republish the table in a correct form.

ESTIMATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL, 1834.

ESTIMATED INCOME.

Customs	£16,769,621
Excise	16,229,130
Stamps	6,857,541
Taxes	5,000,000
Post-office	1,400,000
Miscellaneous	237,836
	£46,494,128
Expenditure	44,922,219
Surplus Income	£1,571,909

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

Debt	£28,325,991
Other Charges	1,974,009
Consolidated Fund	£30,300,000

SUPPLIES.

Army	£6,673,251
Navy	4,658,635
Ordnance	1,455,223
Miscellaneous	1,835,110
	£44,922,219

THE JUDGES.

In the proceedings of the House of Commons on Monday night there sprung up, without any result, a conversation on the salaries of Judges. We have before given our opinion that the Judges, both chief and puisne, are in these days extravagantly paid, and that retrenchment in this part of the public service ought to take place. It was stated by the Solicitor-General that the Judges had been divested of much valuable patronage, in consequence of which their salaries had been, and ought to be, raised; and one office was instanced as abolished, that of Chief Clerk to the Justice of the Court of King's Bench. Now, it is no great saving to the public to substitute salary for the patronage, and we do not believe that the list of abolished offices could be much lengthened, whilst the increase of salaries has been universal, extending to all the courts and the Judges in them. There is also much misapprehension on the subject of the professional receipts which a barrister is supposed to relinquish on his elevation to the bench. We do not believe that there are more than two or three judges on the bench who made so much by one-half when practising lawyers as the amount of their present salaries, 5,500*l.* a-year is, in truth, too much by at least 1,500*l.* for a puisne judge, and 8,000*l.* too much by a quarter for a chief.

In another point, also, the Solicitor-General was wrong. When objecting to the marshalling of causes and distributing them indiscriminately among the courts, he said that much hardship would be inflicted on the suitors if they might not select the Judges before whom they would have their causes tried. But do the suitors on all the circuits throughout England, Wales, and Ireland, choose the Judges by whom they would have their causes tried? On the contrary, the Judges choose their circuits after the causes are put down for trial, and no suitor can know by whom his cause will be tried. The objection to this marshalling springs, from the liability to abuse of that authority, be it what it may, by which the causes are to be marshalled. One of the offences charged against the great Lord Bacon was selecting causes for rapid decision.—*Times, April* 17.

SIR J. HOBHOUSE.

We publish, at once with regret and pleasure, a letter of Sir J. Hobhouse to his constituents, the electors of Westminster, in which he resigns into their hands the trust confided to him as their representative. Neither is this the only resignation of the hon. gentleman. He could not, consistently with his opinions, vote for the motion of Lord Althorp; he therefore resigns his office as a member of Administration, and is no longer Irish Secretary. We suppose it will be allowed there is no selfish adherence to place in conduct like this. The clause in Sir J. Hobhouse's advertisement which most deserves attention is the second. It is clear, in commity with the first clause, that a man of the hon. Barronet's character not being able to support the ministerial view of a question, would cease to be a Minister, though men of less integrity might have been of a more accomodating temper. He is thus left free to pursue the course his conscience dictates with respect to the repeal of the house and window tax. He finds the aspect of that question materially changed within a few days. A vote of the House of Commons—that for the reduction of the malt duty—has now embarrassed the question of the repeal of the house and window taxes, which, until that vote passed, was a simple question, and could not have been attended with consequences which, when added to the malt reduction, must inevitably result; and he, therefore, feels himself no longer in a condition to fulfil his intention of voting for Sir John Key's motion. He, therefore, resigns his seat. To give the best evidence that he acts independently and uncontrolled, he relinquishes all connexion with the Government: and that the motives of his conduct in a state emergency may be not only above censure but above suspicion too, he gives up his seat in the house, He thus exhibits a purity of principle for which we should in vain look for a parallel. It is a pity that such a man should be both out of Parliament and out of office, and yet his full merit could hardly have been known without the noble and unsolicited surrender of those honours.—*Times, May* 1.

THE POSITION OF THE MINISTRY.

We quoted in the *Spectator* of last week a paragraph from the *Times*, relative to the election of Sir JOHN HOBHOUSE for Westminster. While Sir JOHN, somewhat indiscreetly, endeavoured to make it appear, that the Westminster electors intended to mark their approval of the conduct of Ministers, by their renewed choice of himself for their representative, the Leading Journal took a very different view of the case: it was Sir JOHN, the *Times* said, who lent strength to the Ministers—it was a proof of uncommon merit that his connexion with them had not lost him his seat. This certainly was no paying a very high compliment to its quondam Ministerial friends; but the *Times* having discovered, we presume, that it was sailing on the right tack, fired a regular broadside into the Treasury on Thursday last.

After stating that the main body of the Reformed House of Commons was, when first sworn in, decidedly Ministerial,—and that the motive which induced the electors to return men of that political stamp, was confidence in the declarations of Ministers that the Reform Bill was only a means for the attainment of every other useful reform,—the *Times* proceeds as follows.

"Now, it seems not altogether irrational to conjecture, that what the King's Ministers gained by fidelity to their engagements, they might, by continuing the same proud course of honour and virtue, have preserved to this hour undiminished. Yet what appears to be the fact? In Parliament, as the session advanced, their majorities have been dwindling from week to week; and out of Parliament their declared supporters have been roughly handled wherever they showed themselves as candidates against Radicals or Tories. In the City of London, which at the General Election had returned Alderman Waithman, an avowed friend of Ministers, a new election was held for a citizen to supply the place of that honest and consistent Whig; but instead of Alderman Venables, who, besides being a pledged Liberal, and a friend of the Grey Administration, had recent and considerable claims upon the favour of the London constituency, Mr. Lyall, a known Tory, was returned. In Marylebone Mr. Murray, a professed friend of his Majesty's Ministers, was set aside with little apparent trouble; and Sir Samuel Whalley, whose Liberal politics were understood to be of a far broader and more thoroughgoing character than those which had *lately begun* to be ascribed to the Cabinet, was elected by a large majority. Mr. Hope, the rankest of the Tory race, was far ahead of the Ministerial candidate. The Grey principles were it seems, more odious even than those of the Conservative Club. At Sunderland, the *friend of Ministers* was signally defeated. At Gloucester itself, where the Whig Berkeleys are so strong, a gentleman of that family, who had just taken office, and had thus identified his cause with that of Ministers, has been beaten by a Tory, who himself but a few short weeks before had been a rejected suitor."

It is evident from these defeats, says the *Times*, that the "mind of the country is undergoing an *Anti-Ministerial* change:" and since that is the case, the *Times* thinks it prudent to undergo and *Anti-Ministerial* change also. To do the Leading Journal justice, it has not minced the matter: it slashes away at the poor Whigs with full as much fury as ever it poured upon the Destructives.

"The public have often been appealed to on behalf of Ministers, by reason of the difficulties under which Lord Althorp and his colleagues have been placed by the keenness and pertinacity of the opposition in the House of Commons upon the Irish Coercion Bill. *But were not such difficulties in a great degree of their own creation?*"—*Spectator, April* 13.

TIMES,—APRIL 18.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Robert Grant brought forward the question of removing the disabilities which attach to the profession of the Jewish religion. The House having resolved itself into committee, Mr. Robert Grant proposed the following resolution:—"That it is expedient to remove all civil disabilities at present existing respecting His Majesty's subjects of the Jewish persuation, in like manner, and with the same exceptions, as the disabilities affecting His Majesty's subjects professing the Roman Catholic religion had been removed," which was agreed to without a division.

Mr. O'CONNELL moved for copies of all Proclamations and Orders issued by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland under the recent Act; for copies of any despatch or letter from the Lord-Lieutenant, or his Secretary, stating the reasons for proclaiming the county of the city of Kilkenny; and for returns of the number of persons committed, indicted, and tried (specifying the nature of the offences charged and the result of each trial) in the county of the city of Kilkenny during the last 12 months. The hon. and learned member declared that the object of his motion was to show that, whatever might be the case with regard to the county, there was no pretence for proclaiming the city of Kilkenny. The motion was resisted by the Secretary for Ireland, on the ground that the city, being in the heart of the county, would afford the Whitefeet an easy and certain place of refuge if it had not been included in the proclamation; and it was further stated, that upon this consideration the inhabitants of the city, as well as of the county, had desired that the proclamation might be extended to the city. After a short discussion the House divided upon the motion, which was negatived by a majority of 87—the numbers being 28 in favour of the motion, and 115 against it.

We received last night by express, the Paris papers of Monday and Tuesday, together with a letter from our private correspondent, dated Tuesday afternoon, and a report of Tuesday's proceedings in the chamber of Deputies up to a quarter to 4 o'clock. The intended journey of the Duke of ORLEANS to this country, to which some of the French papers have laboured to attach much political importance, will not take place immediately. It is said to have been put off to the early part of next month. The *Temps* affirms that the French Government has, on the representations of the Court of Russia, formally disavowed the late conduct of Admiral ROUSSIN in Constantinople. That paper further says, that the French vessels sent to the Archipelago are to second the movements of the Russian troops. According to accounts from Janina, without date, copied into some of the French papers from the *Augsburg Gazette* of the 12th instant, the European squadrons stationed in the Greek Archipelago had received orders to proceed to the Dardanelles. The trial of the responsible editor of the *Tribune*, for a libel on M. VIENNET and the Chamber, had commenced on Tuesday, and seems to have engaged the public attention in Paris almost entirely. A great number of persons had endeavoured to obtain admission, and the whole of the tribunes allotted to "strangers" were quite full. There was also an unusually numerous attendance of deputies. M. LIONNE, the responsible editor, appeared at the bar, accompanied by two of his brother editors, Messrs. CAVAIGNAC and MARRAST, who acted as his counsel. M. CAVAIGNAC had commenced an address, in justification of the articles complained of, when our reporter was obliged to leave.

APRIL 20.

Lord Althorp's proposed bill for the commutation of tithe was well received by the House of Commons, and will, *pro tanto*, be esteemed a decided benefit to the country. It is a measure which relieves agriculture from an oppressive burden, and which tends directly to restore the natural sentiment of kind and good affection between pastor and flock, which the frequent collisions growing out of the tithe system had so nearly destroyed throughout this realm. But very one must see what the Commutation Bill will not be, as well as what it is. It will be a measure of great and general convenience as between debtor and creditor,—of domestic peace, to the extinction of heartburnings and animosities, and of consequent service to the cause of religious comfort and instruction; and that is saying a great deal indeed both for the bill and for those who have concurred in recommending it. More, however, is wanting—not by the mob, for of ignorant clamour we make small account—but more in the way of general church reform is called for by respectable and long-sighted men, who see, in the correction of ecclesiastical abuses, the most solid and complete security for the well-being of the Established Church, and the advancement of religion and virtue.

Lord Althorp's promised bill against pluralities is a further step towards the clearing out of rubbish and corruption from the venerable edifice. Nevertheless, more is still required, and we have some ground for believing that Ministers themselves did not long since at least, carry their views of real, sound, and healthy reform beyond the two announced propositions of Lord Althorp. Ought Bishops to hold such enormous incomes as are now assigned to them—for even in Ireland the episcopal revenues are left at an inordinate and unbecoming level? In our humble opinion, 10,000*l.* per annum for the Archbishop of Canterbury, 8,000*l.* for York and London, 6,000*l.* for Durham, and 4,000*l.* for each of the other 20 English sees, would be an ample appropriation for the right rev. bench, enabling bishops to live with the modest dignity suitable to their grave and unostentatious calling to exercise decent hospitality towards their clergy, to answer the claims of local charity, and to insure their lives, or otherwise lay up the means of independence for their children. But, on the other hand, the country would not require the attendance of more than the two Archbishops in Parliament, where the services of the others could well be dispensed with. A Bishop ought to reside habitually at his see; and with the exception of Canterbury, York, and London, each demanding a prelate of some experience, there ought surely to be no translations.

Again, as to Ireland; the Bishops' incomes ought to be reduced below the scale which Ministers appear to have contemplated. The Primate, with a seat in the House of Lords, as representative of the Irish church, might be allowed 8,000*l.* per annum; the other Archbishop, 6,000*l.*, and the remaining 12, if 12, there must be, might think themselves abundantly rich in their remote residences on 3,000*l.* per annum.

With regard to Deans and Chapters in both countries, their large estates ought to be diverted to the fund for general religious purposes, after leaving just sufficient for the proper support of the officiating clergymen and other persons annexed to the performance of religious service in the cathedrals, as also for the prevention of decay and dilapidation in those sacred buildings themselves.

SPECTATOR.—APRIL, 20.

THE HOUSE of Commons met again on Monday, and the House of Lords on Tuesday.

Last night, Lord Althorp made his long-de-

ferred financial statement for the current year. Anticipating a revenue of 46,494,128*l.*, which will exceed the expenditure by 1,571,909*l.*, he proposes to apply 1,056,000*l.* of this surplus in the reduction of the following taxes:

Tiles	£37,000
Marine Insurances	100,000
Advertisements	75,000
Assessed Taxes	244,000
Raw Cotton	30 ,0 0
Soap	593,000
Total	£1,389,0 0

From increased consumption, and a decrease in the amount now paid for drawbacks, he calculates that the loss to the revenue occasioned by the reduction of the Soap-duty will not exceed 300,000*l.* The duty on Marine Insurances is reduced by about one half its present amount; as is the case with regard to the Soap and Cotton-duties. The duty on Advertisements, instead of being 3*s.* 6*d.* for every insertion, is to be 2*s.* for first, 1*s.* 6*d.* for the second, and 1*s.* for every subsequent insertion. The reduction in the Assessed Taxes consists principally in taking off the duty on shop-windows, and part of that upon houses which are attached to shops. The duty on Tiles is entirely abolished, and the two-penny Stamp Receipt-duty is also thrown into the scale of reductions. A surplus of about half a million will remain applicable to the reduction of the Debt, or any other more beneficial purpose, for which Parliament may think fit to use it.

Lord ALTHORP seems to be aware that considerable disappointment will be accasioned in the towns by the trifling and partial reduction in the Assessed Taxes, and in the country by the continuance of the duty on Malt. It might have been better, certainly, as the *Post* suggests, to have taken off the whole of the Soap-duty, which amounts to about 1,200,000*l.*, although the loss to the revenue would not probably have exceeded 700,000*l.*, and thus at once have got rid of a heavy tax, and all the expense of collecting it.

As it is, the relief which will be afforded by his proposed reductions, will not be felt by those who have been most urgent in their applications for the repeal of certain taxes. We question whether the London shopkeepers and households will be very grateful for the reduction of 244,000*l.* which has been conceded to them out of the three millions they asked: and as for the Advertisement-duty, Lord Althorp has contrived to render his plan for its reduction so complex, as to take away much of the small benefit which the press and the public might derive from it—would it not have been more discreet to have reduced it by one half at once? The repeal of the additional duty laid upon raw Cotton, and the reduction of those upon Marine Insurances are proper measures. Indeed, as Mr. Hume remarked, in every instance the plan is good "as far as it goes;" and knowing how Lord Althorp has been beset from various quarters, and by no means putting any faith in his skill or vigour as a financier, we confess that we are little if at all *disappointed* by his Budget.

There was a struggle between Lord Althorp and Mr. Mathias Attwood last night, as to who should have the precedency in bringing forward their respective plans. Mr. Attwood at length very reluctantly gave way, upon the understanding that Monday night should be left open for the discussion of the Distress and the Currency question.

The Goverament plan for the communication of Tithes was brought forward by Lord Althorp on Thursday. The principle of the bill is the perpetual commutation of tithes, both clerical and lay, for a corn-rent. During the term of one year from the passing of the bill, the tithe-payer and the tithe-receiver may agree upon the amount of the equivalent. Though the communication is to be perpetual, the actual amount of it in money is to be regulated by the price of corn, the averages of which are to be taken regularly by the Magistrates at Quarter-Sessions. After the expiration of the first year, the bill becomes compulsory.—that is, either party may select a volunteer, from a certain number of persons appointed for the purpose, in equal proportions by the Bishop of the diocese and the Magistrates at Quarter-Sessions, and give notice to the other party that he is about to take advantage of the provisions of the bill. The valuators are directed to take the average of the annual payments for the preceeding seven years as the basis upon which to fix the amount to be paid in future: but if the payments hitherto made should seem to them to be upon too high or too low a scale, they may vary the amount of commutation to the extent of ten per cent. The payments are to be made in grain or money at the option of the receiver; but if he chooses grain, then the payer may select the description of grain—wheat, barley, or oats—which suits him best. As respects the Clergy, the commutation is to be perpetual; but lay impropriators and their tenants can only establish one for seven years.

TIMES.—APRIL 22.

We have received the Paris papers of Friday and Saturday, and a letter from our private correspondent dated Saturday afternoon. They bring accounts from Constantinople to the 1st inst., according to which the SULTAN had sent off HALIL PACHA'S Secretary to IBRAHIM'S head-quarters to express his readiness to treat on the basis of the propositions transmitted by MEHEMET ALI through the SULTAN'S plenipotentiary, HALIL PACHA. The SULTAN'S emissary was accompanied by Monsieur de VARRENNES, Chief Secretary to the French Embassy, the object of whose visit to IBRAHIM'S head-quarters appears to have been chiefly that of prevailing on IBRAHIM not to make any forward movement with his army so long as negotiations for peace were going on. Not only was the Russian squadron still in the Bosphorus, but the land forces which had gone to Sissopoli to be held there in readiness in case of need, had been called to Constantinople, where all the disposable barracks and public buildings were in preparation to receive them. These particulars seem to have been considered both in Vienna and in Paris of so pacific and satisfactory a nature, that the Austrian as well as French funds rose on their being published in those two cities. These papers do not bring any other news from Frankfort than the occupation of that city and its territory by the troops of the Germanic Diet. Several refugees from Frankfort had arrived on the frontiers of France, but were, it is said by some of the papers, refused admission, in consequence of strong remonstrances addressed by the Prussian Ambassador to the French Government against the propriety of allowing them an asylum in France. They had therefore gone on to Switzerland.

APRIL, 30.

The vote on Friday night, though certainly not intended to affect the stability of the Administration, because a considerable portion of the majority consisted of their friends, had nearly driven the Ministers from their seats. The noble Chancellor of the Exchequer had procured the postponement of the various announced motions for the repeal of particular duties till he had himself presented his budget. Among his "ways and means" for meeting the supplies of the year were inclu led most of the menaced taxes; he therefore probably concluded that as he had disposed entirely of his little surplus, no further reduction of taxation would be seriously insisted on during the present session. The budget was evidently unpopular both in and out of the House; but it seemed to the understood that for any further reduction of duties a substitute must be provided to the amount of the diminution; and that relief—where relief was anticipated—could only be obtained by shifting the pressure from one part of the body to another, without removing the burden. In this state of things, the success of Sir W. Ingilby's motion, which deprived the Treasury at one blow of resources of the amount of nearley 2,500,000*l.*, followed, as it must in fairness be (if the vote is maintained), by the repeal of the house and window duties, which amount to about the same sum, alters the whole financial plains, or system of taxation, for the year. If one-half of the malt tax is reduced it would be absurd to maintain the restraints or to incur the expense necessary for collecting the remainder, and thus the Chancellor of the Exchequer, instead of having a sufficiency of income to meet the estimated expenditure, would be obliged to provide a new substitute for 7.000,000*l.* of his existing revenue.

MAY, 1.

A great deal of interest was excited last night respecting the proceedings of the House of Commons, and the result of Lord Althorp's proposed resolution. It was perfectly understood that the Ministry intended to resign if driven to the alternative of abandoning the malt and house duties, seeing the adoption of a property tax as a substitute. Lord Althorp last night confirmed this report, or rather repeated this threat.

The noble Lord stated, at considerable length, his reasons for objecting to the imposition of a property tax, pointed out the impossibility of conducting the service of the country with a revenue diminished by the amount of the duties proposed to be repealed, and defended the grounds on which he called upon the house to re-consider the vote of Friday, while it resisted the motion of last night, He explained what he called "the surprise', practised on the house on Friday, and argued that the precedent of being invited to reconsider its vote could not be dangerous. considering all the circumstances. though he regretted its necessity. If, with a full view of all the circumstances before them, —if, on reconsideration, hon. members should decide that the malt and house duties should be repealed, and, as a consequence, that a property tax should be imposed to supply their place, then he could only say that the opinion of the house differed so widely from his, that he could not longer be considered as the proper person for conducting the financial affairs of the country under the direction or with the confidence of Parliament. The House of Commons could always, indeed, compel a ministry to obey their instructions, or to act upon their views, but they could not command any particular individuals to remain Ministers when their plans or sense of public duty did not agree on a point so important as the entire alteration of our system of taxation with the decision of the Parliamentary majority.

This explanation was received by what appeared to us marks of assent from a great majority of the House. It was followed by speeches from various members. Some of them supported the views of Government,—others (such as Mr. Hume) could not see the necessary alternative of retaining the obnoxious duties or of voting a property tax; and, finally, others agreed to the abolition of the duties along with the adoption of the proposed substitute.

The house, which had shown great symptoms of impatience, at length divided, and the amendment of Lord Althorp was carried by a very large majority,—a result, we have no doubt, owing to the fear of the resignation of the Ministers as much as to the dislike of a property tax. The Tories may read in this vote the degree of their popularity. But while we view with pleasure this stricking proof of the disposition to support the Ministers generally, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the defeat of the motion for the repeal of the house and window tax will occasion the severest disappointment throughout all parts of the kingdom.

PARIS,—APRIL 20.

According to letters from Constantinople of the 30th ult. which have been received here by express, it would seem that the Sultan had made up his mind to subscribe to the conditions of the arrangement proposed by Mehemet Ali in his turn, through the Sultan's Plenipotentiary, Halil Pacha. The letter to the Sultan, in which those conditions were stated, had been brought to Constantinople by the secretary of Halil Pacha, who came in the very same French ship of war which had taken Admiral Roussin's propositions to Alexandria. After divers consultations with his Ministers and Divan, and some of the Foreign Ambassadors, who took an interest in his affairs, the Sultan had agreed to send on Halil's secretary to Ibrahim's head-quarters, to intimate the Sultan's readiness to accede to Mehemet Ali's counter propositions, and therefore to prevent any forward movement being made by Ibrahim's army, the expectation of whose appearance in the immediate neighbourhood of the capital appears to have occasioned much alarm among its inhabitants. The Sultan's emissary was accompanied by Monsieur de Varennes, the Chief Secretary of the French embassy, whose presence at the head-quarters of Ibrahim, it was hoped, would add weight to the mission of the Turk, and at all events procure that which it was more immediately material to obtain from Ibrahim—that is, a promise that his army would not advance so long as negotiations were going on.

For the first two or three days after the arrival of Mehemet Ali's answer to Admiral Roussin's propositions, the Sultan appeared disposed to view that Ambassador's late interference as a manœuvre to keep off the Russians, in order that the Egyptians might meet with no obstacles in an attempt to take possession of Constantinople. In some of the letters, indeed, it is said that Mr. Boutenieff, the Russian Ambassador, had laboured hard to persuade the Sultan that such was in reality the objection of the French Ambassador, it being more suitable to the ends of Frenèh policy that Ibrahim should reign in Constantinople than the present Sultan, inasmuch as Ibrahim's means were considered as being far more efficient in strengthening the power of Turkey, and rendering it formidable to Russia, than those which ware deemed to be at the disposal of the Sultan. As the grounds of Admiral Roussin's objections to the interference of Russia in the quarrel of the Sultan and his Viceroy had been made no secret, but, on the countray, openly avowed, it is not improbable that the Ambassador of the Autocrat should, have endeavoured to retaliate, by making it appear to the Sultan that the motives of the French Ambassador were at least equally open to suspicion. The unexpected boldness and resolution displayed by Mehemet Ali in rejecting the propositions of Admiral Russin seems to have, for a shorttime, so far, given efficacy to the means of retaliation employed by Mr, Boutenieff, as to induce the Sultan to request that the Russian land forces should proceed with every possible despatch to his aid. It was no longer possible to object to this, after the tone of menace and defiance assumed by the Egyptians, and it is probable by this time the inhabitants of the Ottoman capital have witnessed the reality of what has for so many years been predicted to them,—that is the presence of a Russian corps of occupation. But the Sultan's suspicions respecting the intentions of France appear to have been set aside soon after they had been raised, through the active representations of the English and Austrian ambassadors, and the departure of M. de Varennes with Halil's secretary for Ibrahim's head-quarters was cheerfully consented to.

At Vienna, where these particulars were made known by the arrival of the messenger who has brought them on to this city, the funds and Bank Shares rose considerably in consequence. The French funds were yesterday affected in the same way as soon as the news transpired at the Bourse: but as the action of Oriental events is less felt in the money-market here than in that of Vienna, the French funds did not rise in proporion with those of Austria.

Our last accounts from Frankfort inform us, that in cansequence of the late riots, the troops of the Diet, that is, the troops of Austria and Prussia, have taken possession of that city. The presence of these foreign invaders gave a great deal of dissatifaction to the inhabitants of that "free city," but the array of brute force was too formidable to allow of that dissatisfaction being openly expressed. The troops of the Diet are scattered over the whole territory of Frankfort. The report circulated here on the day of M. Lionne's condemnation by the Chamber of Deputies, that he had set off for England, turns out to have been incorrect. There was nothing to prevent M. Lionne from going where he thought proper for nearly 24 hours after sentence was pronounced against him. But it seems that what he thought most proper was to submit to the three years' imprisonment to which he was condemned. The glory of political martyrdom appears to have been preferred by M. Lionne to the enjoyment of his liberty in a foreign country, which it was entirely in his power to secure; but as it is said that a general amnesty for all political offenders will be proclaimed on the lst of May, on the occasion of the King's birth-day, the glory to which M. Lionne aspires may, after all, prove a short lived one.

PARIS, APRIL 22.

The manifesto on the affairs of Turkey, which the Court of Russia has thought proper to issue in the shape of a leading article in the official Gazette of St. Petersburgh of the 7th inst. has attracted much notice in our political circles, where it seems to be considered as indicative of an intention on the part of Russia to maintain the footing she has at last succeeded in establishing in the Ottoman capital. Although it might, in reality, be "imprudent to place too blind a confidence in the promises made by Mehemet Ali," it is much feared that the Sultan's affairs may not, in the end, be very materially mended by the steps taken by the Russian Autocrat to save his new *protegé* from the effects of his vassal's treachery. Even if, rather than risk a war with France and England, Nicholas should send orders to his delegates to evacuats the Turkish territory after Ibrahim has effected his retreat into Syria, it is very naturally asked whether Nicholas would not set up a new claim on Turkey for the expenses of the protecting expedition, which it would be quite out of the Sultan's power to satisfy. The consequence of such a proceeding on the part of the Russian Autocrat is already confidently anticipated. The claim would be added to that of the last instalment for the indemnities of the late Russian war, which the Sultan has never been able to pay, and the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, which were held as a sacurity by Russia for that instalment, will be adjudged to the Crown of the Autocrat as an indemnity for the whole amount of his claims. Such is the judgment already formed here as to the issue of Russia's interference in the quarrel of the Sultan with his Viceroy, in spite of the professions of disinterestedness with which the new Russian manifesto, like all former Russian manifestos, abounds. Many of the sovereigns of Russia have unquestionably been in the habit of doing everything with the "best intentions," but it has always so happened that the fruits of their good intentions have been beneficial chiefly to themselves.

OPORTO.

The *London Merchant* steam vessel arrived in the river late this afternoon from Oporto, having sailed from thence on the morning of the 23d, and brings intelligence, on the whole, favourably to the constitutional cause. The differences with Sartorious appear to have been adjusted in a satisfactory manner. The Admiral was at anchor with the whole of his squadron in Oporto roadstead, and had been joined by the *Liberal* schooner, which had contrived, though not without sustaining some damage, to pass the batteries. The Marquis of Loulè had been on board the flag ship of Satorious, and had given assurances that the whole of the pay for the fleet should be forthcoming immediately as a portion of the treasure destined for that purpose had arrived, An officer was on shore, deputed by the Admiral, and in communication with the Government, respecting the fulfilment of the claims made by him. It seems, however, to have been his intention not to commence active service until the whole were satisfied. Intelligence is understood to have reached the Government at Oporto of a rising at Figueiras in favour of the Constitutional cause and pressing instances were consequently made to Sartorius to despatch a steam-vessel thither without delay, for the purpose of communicating with the shore. The urgency of the case, in which his services had become quite indispensable, was in favour of immediate and full satisfaction of the Admiral's demands. A vessel called the *Mercury* had arrived at Oporto with 320 Frenchmen on board to join the army. No military operations of any importance, on the part of Don Pedro, had taken place subsequently to the 9th, when, according to the accounts brought off from the shore, a sortie was made for the purpose of attacking Cabodello-hill, and a small village adjoining it, where a portion of the enemy were posted. They were driven out, but made two desperate efforts to regain possession of the post, in which, however, they were repulsed, and it remained in possession of the Constitutionalists. There were reports current at Oporto of serious defections at Lisbon, and it was said that a great number of persons there were extremely anxious to get to Oporto; but this requires confirmation. The movement at Figueiras rests on better authority, and from the instructions sent to Sartorius to despatch a vessel thither immediately, there can be no doubt of the Queen's Government having received information to that effect.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The state of affairs in Turkey, which we are glad to think is likely for the present to be settled, has not attracted that attention in this country which their importance deserves, from the position of the Mussulman combatants or the rival pretensions of their European umpires. The Viceroy of Egypt, either by his own vigour or the weakness of his master, has of late become the disposer of the Ottoman destinies. The Sultan's army, ever since the just but perhaps ill-timed, annihilation of the Janissaries, has been feeble, ill-disciplined, and discouraged. His new levies, without the necessary training, have shown themselves a bad substitute for an ancient force, which, though often disorderly, and sometimes more dangerous to its Sovereign than to his enemies, constituted the chief defence of the empire. His treasury was exhausted,—his provinces were in a state of rebellion,—and even the long-cherished prejudices of victorious inroad or successful resistance had yielded before the humiliating terms of the *capitulation* (for we can call it nothing else) of Adrianople, by which alone the march of Russian troops to the gates of the Turkish capital was prevented. On the other hand, the Pacha of Egypt, though (as in the case of Greece) he had sometimes acted contrary to his evident interests in supporting the throne of the Sultan, had generally consulted the means of promoting his own separate aggran-

dizement, and had recruited his resources at the expense of his liege lord. He had made use of his first conquests—accomplished at the command of his master—to increase his own armaments, and had got together a larger force by sea and land than had ever belonged to a Turkish satrap. With the command of a powerful army —with the possession of a considerable fleet— with the assurance of great national resources— and with the conviction that, by asserting his independence, he ought to displease no European Power, he chose his time well for demanding the possession of Syria, and a conditional independence for Egypt. The demand was refused— the Pacha was outlawed or excommunicated, and the consequence has been, that his son Ibrahim, after taking St. Jean d'Acre, has marched from victory to victory—has passed the defiles of Mount Taurus, has occupied the coast of Asia Minor. and if he had not been deterred by any other fear, or opposed by any other obstacle than that of a Turkish force, would by this time, to use an Eastern phrase, have given "his horses to drink of the waters "of Scutari."

The Sultan and the Pacha are both of them political reformers and revolutionists. They have both distrusted the knowledge and arts of their own people; they have both called in the assistance or followed the example of Europeans; and they have both, to a certain extent, offended the prejudices of their own vassals by attention to *infidel* recommendations. The offence of the Sultan, in this respect, has been thought greater than that of his insurgent satrap, because his recognized authority was held more sacred, and because his duty towards Islamism was thought more binding.

The catastrophe which occurred in December last, had long been foreseen, and ought to have been provided against. The Viceroy of Egypt had often declared that he was averse to any advance on the Turkish capital which would endanger the stability of the Ottoman throne; that he desired only the necessary addition of Syria to his present dominions; and that he would sheathe the sword as soon as that demand was granted. It is stated, we know not how truly, that our Ministry is responsible for their indifference to an official letter of his Egyptian Highness, in which he announced that his son would stop at any time or at any point which the British Government might indicate. The only notice taken of this letter, it is said, was to send Colonel Campbell to Egypt six or seven months after an English Envoy ought to have been on the spot, to have concerted measures with the Viceroy for securing our interests between Constantinople and Alexandria. Our news [illegible] had not reached Malta till the 4th or 5th [illegible] month, and is probably not yet at the Court of the Viceroy.

In the mean time French and Russian diplomacy seemed to vie with each other for the accomplishment of an object which England could have obtained without much difficulty by an earlier interference. The advance of Ibrahim towards Constantinople was witnessed by the French Government with some degree of satisfaction, both because they thought his demands not unreasonable—because he employed a great number of French officers in his service—and because he professed more liberal principles in civil policy or foreign trade than his despotic master. The Autocrat of Russia, though pleased with the dispute, selected for his favourite the other party in the quarrel. Hence he withdrew his Consul from Alexandria to mark his sense of *legitimate* principles, and began to offer the Sultan the requisite assistance for putting down his contumacious vassal.

The complete discomfiture of the Turks in the battle of Koniah alarmed the Sultan to such a degree as to make him tremble for the possession of the Seraglio, and to look seriously for foreign aid to repel insurrectionary violence. In these circumstances of apprehension the assistance of a Russian fleet and army was earnestly demanded and easily granted. Russia, by the campaigns of 1828 and 1829, had destroyed the military force of the sublime Porte, —had stripped the Turkish empire of some of its finest provinces and had imposed contributions more oppressive than curtailment of dominion; still the object of the Russian Autocrat was only half accomplished, and *protection* was looked to as more efficacious than *invasion*, for effecting the full intended result. Admiral Rousin; the French Ambassador, who arrived at Constantinople on the 17th of February, seems to have had all his suspicions awakened by this resigned submission of the Porte to Russian favours and to have acted with a degree of vigour, and intrepidity, which his enemies have characterized as arrogance and presumption.

Since that time the Legations of Russia and France in the Turkish capital, and the French and Russian Governments in their respective spheres at home, have urged their separate claims to settle the Turkish question; and had there not been a sincere desire for the maintenance of the general peace, nothing, at one time, promised a better chance of a rupture than the conflicting views of the two *protecting* Powers about the interest of their common ward. If a Russian army is now in Constantinople (which seems doubtful), and a Russian fleet in the Bosphorus, it may be necessary for more Powers than one to protect against such an armed protectorate so allied to conquest.—*Times, April* 13.

There seems to be now no reason to doubt that a body of Russian troops has actually disembarked at Constantinople. Letters from that capital of the 6th ult., copied from the German into the French papers of Sunday last, state that an auxiliary Russian force landed on the preceding day on the Asiatic shore, opposite the Turkish metropolis, and that a reinforcement by transports from the Euxine was daily expected, sufficient to raise the Russian corps to 14,000 or 16,000 men. This division was independent of an auxiliary Russian army destined to approach Constantinople from the Principalities on the Danube, and already on their passage over the Balkan. By this account, therefore, we are to witness the solicited arrival, or the unobstructed approach, of nearly 50,000 Russians on the Turkish capital, while a considerable Russian fleet is already in the Bosphorus, and may in the short space of an hour be ranged in order of battle beneath the walls of the Seraglio.

The Sublime Porte is now, therefore, more than conquered—it is *protected*; and Russia has gained greater advantages by the Egyptians from Syria through Asia Minor, than by the victories of the Balkan in 1829, or the treaty of Adrianople, by which the war was terminated. What makes these facts the more alarming is the bold manner in which they are announced, and the hypocritical grounds on which they are defended by the Government of the Autocrat. The Sultan, in his alarm at a visit from the Arabs of Ibrahim Pacha, and acting under the delusion, with which he had been s udiously inspired, that the French and the English Governments favoured the victorious career of his rebellious vassal, throws himself at the feet of the Russian Ambassador, and obtains a promise of military aid, the idea of which was most probably suggested by the wily Ambassador himself. On this request the Russian army and Russian fleet are put in motion, without any concert or cooperation with other states of the west, more interested than Russia in maintaining the existing distribution of power in the east of Europe. To support a delusive appearance of disinterested bustle, a Russian officer is despatched to Egypt with a message to the Viceroy to recall his troops and to desist from his further rebellious projects of aggrandizement. Thus Russia interferes *alone* in a matter in which all the Powers connected with the Archipelago by trade or vicinage, by naval stations or territorial possesions, are interested, and on which they ought all to have been equally invited to decide.

The Government of Russia was more liberal towards her allies when sacrifices were to be made or expenses incurred for the liberation and settlement of Greece. Then France and England were admitted into a common political partnership to negotiate with the Sultan for the conditions of independence or the extent of territory to be allowed to the new state. Their joint squadrons secured the peace of the Mediterranean; their Ambassadors acted in concert in leaving the Turkish capital; their consular commissioners appeared together at the seat of the Greek Provisional Government; they, in common, elected two Sovereigns, the last of whom has now commenced his reign in that classic land, and they are all three to have the honour of guaranteeing a loan necessary for the Greek throne.

The new French Ambassador on his arrival, about the middle of February, seeing the matter in this light, seemed rather to act under the impression of the irresistible influence of his country, than to consult his moderate means of rendering his interference available. Entering upon the scene of Turkish diplomacy with recollections of the French empire, and resolved to dispose at once of all the parties on the stage, in order to remain the sole hero of the piece, he commanded the Russians to go home, the Sultan to grant concessions, and the Pacha of Egypt to be satisfied with terms of his dictation. It unfortunately happened that this precipitate step was taken in utter ignorance of what had previously been done and, like most leaps in the dark, was the more dangerous by being the more audacious. The Russians, who han consented to return home on certain conditions, were emboldened to prolong their stay when they found that their departure was demanded with foreign arrogance. The Grand Seignor, who had consented to liberal terms of accommodation with his rebellious satrap, modified his offers of peace when he found a French empire more favourable to his cause than his other friends; and the Pacha of Egypt, who had been led to think that all his demands would be admitted, refused to sanction a treaty presented to him by a French Envoy, in which the former concessions of the Porte had been, to his surprise, partly retracted by a Power pretending to befriend him. Couriers of the different Powers have, in consequence, been traversing each other's paths, from Constantinople to Alexandria, and from Alexandria to Smyrna for the last six weeks or two months and nothing having been decided, Ibrahim Pacha is within a fortnight's march of Constantinople to threaten the deposition of the Sultan, while the Russian *infidels* have arrived, under the pretext of defending the integrity of his dominions and the safety of his throne.

We have no hesitation in saying, that in the course of these events England is not represented as having played the part, or exerted the influence, to which she is entitled in the affairs of the East. We are not anxious that she should bluster like the French Envoy, or that she should set her armaments in motion like the Russian Autocrat, but we are desirous that she should not be forgotten in any important Turkish negotiation, and she should not be unprepared to assert her dignity in the Mediterranean on any emergency. The presence of a Russian fleet in the Bosphorus, and of a Russian army in the suburbs of Constantinople, without any concert with other Powers, is an insult to the rest of Europe, and particularly to England.

We are no alarmists for the political destinies of the world, and desire to be thought no Quixotic champions for the national point of honour against any particular Power; but surely the unobstructed advance of Russian barbarians towards the west, and the contempt of our interference or remonstrances in every case where we have endeavoured to check its arrogant pretensions in the east, should have induced us to take a more decided attitude in the present distractions of Turkey. In utter disregard of every sentiment of justice, good faith, or humanity —in bold defiance of the English people, the expressed sympathies of the English Parliament, and the representations of the English Government—the national rights of the Poles, guaranteed by us in the treaty of Vienna, have been extinguished in blood, and the very national existence of that gallant and noble-minded people is attempted to be obliterated. Having triumphed over our admiration of Polish patriotism, Russia now imagines that she can triumph over our indifference to Mussulman misrule, and that we shall allow her to aggrandize herself by *protecting* the latter as by extirpating the former. It is time that some vigorous endeavour should be made, in concert with the other civilized Powers of Europe, to restrain her march to new conquests, and to compel her to alter that barbarous course of injustice towards Poland, which is faithfully described in the remarks of an eminent Polish correspondent, which we expect to be able to publish to-morrow.

Since the observations above were written, we have received the Paris papers of Monday and Tuesday, and a letter from our private correspondent dated Tuesday afternoon. By these it appears that the *Augsburg Gazette* of the 25th has accounts from Constantinople of the 6th ult., which mention the arrival there of a corps of Russian troops from Odessa: more were expected to arrive in a few days. This news has been also brought to Marseilles by a vessel from Constantinople, and transmitted by telegraph to the French Government by the Prefect of Marseilles.

The Minister of Finance presented the budget for 1834 in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday evening. It did not announce the reductions which had been so confidently anticipated, nor did it produce much sensation at the Bourse. —*Times, May 2.*

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

The *Indecateur* of Bordeaux contains the following observations on the union of Great Britain and France:—"The present epoch, to him who is capable of studying with advantage passing events, in fertile in valuable lessons, and replete with instruction for the future. A century has scarcely elapsed since the reverie of the Abbee St. Pierre, '*La Paix Universelle du Monde*,' excited the contemptuous smiles of men of strong political judgment—men of sense, and men of positive minds; yet already this reverie has become the favourite idea of every man; all are announcing a general fraternity of the nations, and bearded preachers parade our streets, making the air resound with the hymn of universal peace, and the fusion of all mankind into one great family. In truth, have they not a fair field, and do not the events that are passing around us afford striking grounds for their prophecies for the future? Behold these two nations, who in times past constantly appeared cased in armour, seeking each other on every field of battle, in order to cross their valorous swords. The world was disturbed for many ages by their interminable quarrels, and re-echoed with their mutual cries of hatred. The streets of Paris were covered with grotesque designs, holding up the English to the ridicule of the people, and at the theatres of London our nation was travestied by ignoble caricatures, and the English population excited to coarse laughter at our expense by absurd buffoonery— and then a more inveterate and sanguinary war than ever before was waged, commenced between the two kingdoms. But what has been the *dénouement* of this long and bloody drama? All at once, as if by enchantment, in the space of 15 years, the people of the two countries are burying their animosities in oblivion, rendering mutual justice to each other, and, equals without being rivals in glory, turning all their thoughts to form an indissoluble union, which must ensure to them the high dir ctions of the destinies of the human race. Behold this phenomenon, which we have seen, and which is daily before our eyes; and it is but justice to the Government of July, and to that of the Whigs, to avow that they have combined their utmost efforts to cement this happy union between the two people. By this they have acquired the glory of having deserved well of their respective countries and of all mankind. We shall not attempt in this article to enumerate all the benefits which civilisation must derive from this fraternal union, or what Europe and all the other nations of the earth will gain from it, in peace, prosperity, and intellectual light, or the glory and immense power that will accrue from it to France and England. These are results which tell, and are brought home to the mind bp the events in Greece in Belgium, and at Constantinople, more strongly than by any words. But how is this union to be established on more durable bases—how is it to be rendered daily more and more intimate and complete? The elements of this union are numerous; they consist in the proximity of the two countries, in the diversity of their soils, in their ingenuity and industry, the sympathy between the two people, their discoveries in the sciences and their progress in the arts and literature. When Descarts, in France, effected a revolution in philosopy, and Newton in England discovered, in the immensity of space, the laws, that govern the universe! when Montesquieu went over to study the legislative policy of England, and Hume came to France to initiate himself in that independence of mind which allows no bounds to inquiry, in that love of equality and amenity of manners which characterise our nation; these great men prepared the way for the uninon of the two people, which was founded on the day when the English drama repudiated by the great masters of the old French school, was received with unanimous plaudits in the theatres of Paris, while the highest orders of society in London pressed to admire the genius of Talma, and were moved by the tender accents of Racine. But though the daily discovery of improvenents and additions to science and the progress of literature and the arts, are daily drawing closer the bonds that unite England and France, though we are hourly deriving greater benefits from these elements of union, through the reciprocal translations that are making of the works of science and the belles letters—though the sympathy between the two nations is daily expanding by the advance made by the people of England towards France, of twelve thousand families who have come and established themselves in our beautiful provinces of the Touraine, of Bearn, and of Anjou; the other elements of union are far from acquiring the same development, In our commercial relations what profit do we derive from the proximity of France to England? Can it be believed that it was for nothing that nature gave them a different soil, and to their people an opposite ingenuity and industry? England seeks at a great expense, at the Cape and in Portugal, a freeble supply of wines, which she might obtain cheap and in great abundance, at her own door. France, on her side, wears herself out in manufacturing imperfectly, and exorbitant prices, productions that England might supply her at an easy rate, and of a perfection that we shall never attain. Thus these powerful elements that nature has given us to draw closer bonds, the advantage and necessity of which are now felt by every body, are neglected, and no advantage is derived from them. Yet let it be be considered what immense benefit the two nations would derive from the establishment of commercial relations between them upon wider bases than those which exist. It is with a view to secure them this benefit that Dr. Bowring has been sent to France by his Government. He has been some days in this town, and is come to collect all the information necessary to enable him property to fulfil the important mission with which he is charged. The British Government could hot have selected a man more enlightened and more worthy of the confidence of the French nation. Dr. Bowring's claims to its gratitude are well known; the patriots appreciate what he has done for the cause of liberalism in France, and we shall not repeat it. Let us hope that Dr. Bowring will obtain all the information he desires in this part of the country, which is so deeply interested in his mission being attended with that happy result which he has prepared long before hand by his writings, equally displaying zeal and talents.—*Galignani's Messenger, April, 4.*

M. LAFFITTE.

The following letter has been addressed to the Editor of the *Meessager des Chambres* by M. Laffitte:

"SIR,—The sale of my Hotel, by exciting towards me sentiments of benevolence from all parties, which have effected me most deeply, has, at the same time, afforded an occasion for directing against me attacks to which it is impossible for me to be indifferent. I should, however, have remained silent but for the earnest entreaties of my friends and my family—for I feel great repugnance to occupy the public with my private affairs. Besides, I have lived too long not to have become habituated to injustice. I speak, therefore, only because I am driven to do so, in order to satisfy my friends, and silence my enemies. By abandoning my private affairs in order to devote myself to the business of the public, I seriously injured my fortune, and party spirit and animosity soon afterwards forced me into disastrous liquidation. Have I, however, complained of my losses? or have I demanded reparation of any one? Why, then am I to be made responsible for reproaches which do not originate with me? If I had suffered myself to utter a single one, I should have belied my character, for I have never had any thing in view but the good of my country. I have made too many ingrates to become one myself. The services that have been rendered to me I proclaim, but of those I may have myself rendered to others I speak not. I cannot however allow facts to be perverted, nor, above all, that they should be presented in an injurious light. I am under obligation to the King, he purchased of me the Forest of Breteuil, and he became bound for me to the Bank of France for 6,000,0 0,fr.—immense services, which I have always acknowledged, and which I pay, as far as it is in my power, with my gratitude. But the King, I am confident, does not wish, nor can I suffer it should be presumed that he paid me for the Forest of Breteuil, more than its value, and that he has paid the 6,000,000fr. due from me to the Bank of France. The Forest was purchased at no more than its real value; will not this be believed? Let the King be advised to order it to be appraised. This may yet be done, as the contract is not signed. As to the guarantee for the 6,000,000fr, the Bank only requires that it should be regularised, and not that the money should be paid; and I hope that no one but myself will ever be called on to pay it. Having given this explanation all attempts to provoke me to give any other will be in vain. However considerable may be my losses, no one shall be made to partake in them. I have but one creditor in the world,—the Bank of France,—and I have given it ample security for all I owe it. Have the goodness, Sir, to insert my letter in your Journal; and accept in advance my best thanks.

(Signed) J. LAFFITTE".

COCKNEY AMUSEMENTS OF EASTER WEEK.

At this point of time, when we, in common with our fellow-ca-terers for the amusement of the public, are contributing our Easter Due (which we cannot say, with *Lubin Log*, is "quite *hoptional*"), in the shape of our annual programme of the Holy-day Sights, we cannot but

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

envy the enjoyment of the thousands who are busily occupied in considering how they shall spend Easter. No lickerish urchin, fresh from school-diet of sky-blue and bread which has scraped so slight an acquintance with butter as only to make more sensible the unkindness of the *cut*, was ever more puzzled which to choose out of all the sweet attractions of a pastry-cook's shop, than the Cockney apprentice on an Easter Monday, to select some one amusement out of the number that tempt him on every side. How he hovers about from play-bill to play-bill! The ass between the two bundles of hay is a faint type of his indecision—the butterfly among the flowers too indolent – the Sultan in his harem too sated—the Englishman at Tortoni's too ignorant. It beggars comparison. The Lord Mayor, in mercy to his perplexity, has abolished the Easter ball; and the Epping hunt is voted low; but Greenwich has yet its attractions of boats and of booths, with the choice of a somerset down One-tree Hill, or a toss out of a swing. The splendours of the Crown and Anchor canvass ball-room—the ambulatory Almacks of the dancing—booths—its mulitudinous tallow candles and the blaze of illumination lamps; the heat and the crowding in higher perfection than at the most suffocating rout; the exertions of the dancers visible in the streams of perspiration, guiltless of rouge; the desire to throw off the coat, only repressed by the fear of its being stolen; the lank tresses of the female "votaries of Terpsichore," whose faces vie with their arms in redness; the casual fight—or turn-up, as it is aptly termed, to illustrate the good luck of the casualty;—These are among the multitudinous attractions of Greenwich at Easter. "Distance lends enchantment" to the scene, and excitement to the delight: the crowded omnibus and the thronged road—either a slough of mud or a fog of dust—the flaunting ribbons and the splendid waiscoat, dear as the lama and blonde of the dowager Duchess, or the pearls and the feathers of the drawing-room debutante.

But what a world of delights does the Town offer! Is it nothing to perambulate the street on a work-day, sporting a new coat of glossy blue with gilded buttons and with a flow of white trowsers beneath; passing with triumphant unconcern, the shops where less fortunate youths are imprisoned within a counter? Is it nothing for the damsel to "walk in silk attire, and siller have to spare for the sights of London?—be they the old-fashioned wonder of St. Paul's and the Tower, and the Monument; or those newer curiosities the Thames Tunnel, the Coliseum, and the Duke of York's Pillar?

Apropos of this novelty. In our last walk through town, its base was scarcely visible through the lattice-work of scaffolding that surrounded it but now the column stands forth in naked poverty—poor as the Duke whose statue it does not support. It looks solid, but it is hollow as the pretensions it perpetuates. To those who have not seen this "tall bully," we feel it necessary to direct them to Waterloo Place; for they may otherwise mistake some of the numerous steam-engine chimnies or shot factory towers for it, to the great injustice of those lofty structures. They may also wish to know for what purpose it is placed there—whether to *columniate* the Duke's memory, or to *pillory* his poverty? It is intended to place a statue in bronze upon the top, *greater* than the Royal Duke himself when living, and of *more weight*. The reason of this is, that the Duke having been Commander-in-Cheif, it was proper that his statue should be at the head of a-colume, if he himself never was.—*Spectator, April* 6.

THEATRICAL FUND.

The seventeenth public anniversary festival of the Covent-garden Theatrical Fund was, on Wednesday, celebrated in Freemason's Hall, Earl Cadogan presided in the absence, of the Duke of Sussex, whom, we regret to say, indisposition prevented from attending. Among the company were the Duke of St. Alban's, Lord A. Hill, Lord A. Conyngham, Sir C. Dolye, Col. R. Camac, Alderman Birch, J. B. Mash, Esq., G. Calcraft, Esq., S. Price, Esq., P. F. Laporte, Esq., J. Notter, Esq., and many other distinguished persons.—The cloth being removed, the customary toasts followed, accompanied with appropriate airs. The Chairman made a forcible appeal to the company on behalf of the institution.—The Duke of St. Alban's then proposed the Noble Earl's health, in suitable terms, and the company received it with very cordial feelings. The Earl of Cadogan, after expressing his acknowledgments, intimated to the company that the Treasurer would deliver his annual address.—Mr. Fawcett said it was not his intention to allude to individual calamity, which it was the object of this institution to relieve, but he should dwell more particularly on the present declining state of the drama, which had caused the distresses among those, for whose behalf the present charity was founded. He said, the decline of the drama was to be attributed to that which was intended for its preservation—the monopoly granted to the two winter theatres without restrictions as to the nature of their performance. It was, no doubt, the false view which proprietors took of their monopoly which encouraged them to attempt a combination of performances incompatible in one theatre. They would have a tragedy and a comedy company; they would have an opera company (both English and Italian); they would have a company for the ballet; they must have an equestrian company; and, above all, they would have a harlequin-pantomime company. The performers whose talents were adapted to any one of these entertaiments were unfitted for the others, so that these proprietors had to pay five or six distinct companies. To these they added every beast of the feild and fowl of the air, together with Indian jugglers and French rope-dancers. The Tragic Muse (Mrs. Siddons) dressed next to Madame Saqui, and the great Kemble rehearsed *Hamlet* by the side of the elephant. A national theatre, such as Garrick, Siddons, Jordan, Kemble, made their first great efforts in, he was quite sure would be halled and frequented by thousands who now never entered the doors of over-built playhouses. When a theatre was once established, fitted to the purposes of the classical and legitimate drama only, free from the intrusion of buffoons and monsters, and the actors and actresses selected to adorn this truly royal establishment were informed that, when age and infirmity incapacitated them for their profession, they would be entitled to half-pay for the remainder of their lives (the foundation of which is already laid by these Theatrical Funds); from that moment the drama and its professors would be placed in a most improved situation. To consolidate this, let them hope, that as George III. patronised one Royal Academy, William IV. would graciously please to found another. The British Classical Theatre ought to be incorporated by a charter, and become a national school of art, where polished language, just pronunciation, elegant department, refined wit, and intense pathos, might always be learned. The actors should be distinguished—not, perhaps, with R. A., to follow their names, though Royal Actor would be, perhaps, as appropriate as Royal Academician—but a certain number should have some honourable initials, and, as one dropped off, the vacancy should be filled by election from the most talented and most respectable from each of the metropolitan theatres. The speech of Mr. Fawcett was loudly cheered.—A social tribute was offered to M. Laport, as lessee of Covent-garden Theatre, and in returning thanks, he took occasion to express his confident expectations that better days might be anticipated for all the best interests of the drama:—from the commencement to the closing hour, the very best feeling prevailed, and the friends of the charity will be glad to find the donations and contributions amounted to upwards of £1,000.—*Observer, March* 29.

JUDGES SALARIES.

A return of the amount of Judges' salaries and retired allowances since 1792, has just been printed by order of House of Commons. The salary of the Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench was, in 1792, £4,000, and those of the Chief Justice of the Common Please and Chief Baron of the Exchequer each £3,500, whilst the salaries of the other Judges were each £2,400, not including fees. Augmentations to those salaries took place in 1799 and 1809, and in 1825, when the salary of the Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench was fixed at £10,000, that of the Chief Justice of the Common Please at £8,000, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer at £7,000 and each of the other Judges at £5,500 The retired allowance of the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, 1799, was £3,000, and of the Puisne Judges £2,000. In 1813 the retired allowances of the Chief Justices were augmented £800, and those of the Puisne Judges £600 each. A further augmentation took place in 1825, making the total amount of the retired allowances at present for the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, £4,000, for the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and the Chief Baron of the Exchequer £3,750, and for the Judges £3,500.—The salary of the Lord Chancellor, in 1792, was £5,000, exclusive of fees. These fees, in 1832, made the salary amount to about £14,700. No change took place in the fixed salary from 1792 until last year, when the salary of the Lord Chancellor was fixed at £14,000 with a retired allowance of £5,000. The salary of the Rolls is now £7,000, and that of the Vice-Chancellor 6,000, with a retired allowance of 40,750 each.—(Chronicle.)

DYING LIKE A BRITON.

"I know that I have done the deed," exclaimed a ruthless ruffian, the other day who had slain his wife, "and I am satisfied to die for it *like a Briton*!" The almost daily occurrence of some foul murder is a fearful and disgracing blot, indeed, upon the national morals; and it is not improbable that the frequency of its commission may have removed from the minds of the people much of its atrocity. We are all familiar with the story of the negro slaves, who ludicrously, and in the wretchedness of their ignorance, hanged themselves as the only effectual method of escaping back to their lost homes. It would almost seem that many among the lower orders of the English, much in the same spirit, imagine that they have only to perpetrate some apalling murder to achieve salvation and eternal happiness hereafter. We seriously put the question, Whether the senic effect of judical condemnations, and the bastard humanity ostentatiously displayed in the records penned by some silly self-conceited reporters,* have not contributed much to remove the indignation and and horror with which the people should be *educated* to view such a detestable crime—a crime above all others damnable by the laws of God and man? "The unhappy prisoned" is solemnly exhorted, after sentence is pronounced to return to his cell, and make his peace with heaven, through the mediation of Christ;" and the judge often pathetically weeps as he dooms the culprit to deserved death. The "misguided man" leaves the dock in dogged sullenness, and his impenitence is only gradually removed through the importunate and benevolent admonitions of "the worthy and reverend ordinary, who is unremitting in his holy exertions to administer the usual consolations of religion." The murderer being thus first moved, all of a sudden starts into a true Christian, sobs in ali the repentence of faith, utters pious ejaculations, acknowledges the justice of his sentence, asserts his perfect reconciliation with an offended God and prepares "to die in the peace with all men." An "affecting and heart-rending interview" takes place between himself and the wife and children, whom he has brutally maltreated every day for months or years before: they "kiss and make it up," he shakes hands with the governor and the sheriffs, to whom he expresses all sorts of gratitude for past attentions, they blow their noses distressedly at "his untimely end;" he "ascends the scaffold with a firm step," and after the fraction of a prayer breathed by the 'kerchief-dropping clergyman, in which "the unfortuuate man," in holy fervour, takes part, he is duly "launched into eternity," and the "sad ceremony" is completed! And this solemn melodrama is represented to be played on almost every occasion of legally consigning to death those monsters who, by the enormity of their wickedness, have forfeited all claim to life.

Far, very far, are we from ridiculing the feelings of any officers under the painful excitement which their duties too often cause. or from treating with ribaldry any proper ceremony or external solemnity attendant upon so awful a scene,—where man, by the imposition of a violent death, resigns as it were, into the very hands of the Almighty, a fellow, clothed in his sinfulness, for the infliction of that punishment which we are taught to believe awaits those who are too evil to live here on this earth. But we cannot restrain our disgust at the unseemly exhibition of a morbid sympathy thus paradingly acknowledged, and the attempt to create pity for the perpetrator of deeds which ought rather to excite feelings of virtuous abhorrence; nor can we disguise our belief, that this truckling to the depraved appetite of the public, by furnishing up a sorrowful statement wantonly interlarded with commisserating expletives, (*supplied at a price*) acts as a positive premium to the ignorant or the criminally disposed for the commission of the deadliest sins as the readiest way of gratifying their worst passions in this world, and of securing unqualified pardon and everlasting happiness in another.—*Tait's Magazine.*

* Have not certain functionaries within the walls of Newgate a hand in the concoction of those precious accounts

MISCELLANEA.

DEATH OF SIR CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, JUDGE OF THE ADMIRALTY COURT.—Yesterday morning Sir Christopher Robinson, the judge of the Admiralty Court, died at his residence in Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, in the 70th year of his age. He had sat in the Admiralty Court in the first session of the present term, and appeared in his usual health and spirits. He complained the day previously of illness, but his death was not expected by his family to take place in so short a period. He officiated, during the greater part of the late war, as King's Advocate, in which capacity, and as the leading counsel of the Admiralty Court, he was engaged in nearly all the prize causes and captures of the time. *Times, April* 23.

The straw begins to move," as the Member for Oldham says, and the immediate abolitionists of Negro Slavery have announced their meeting for to-morrow, the 2d of April (it should have been the first), at Exeter-hall. It will be recollected that this great assemblage of self-styled philanthropists was to have taken place some time since, but they considered the cause of plunder and massacre in the West Indies so prosperous, that there was no occasion for any further excitement upon the subject. But now that a man of more vigorous and manly understanding has replaced a driveller in the Colonial Department, a movement is necessary, in the hope that dust may be thrown into the eyes of the community, as it can no longer be applied to the Colonial Secretary. Let Englishmen only be left to the influence of calm and dispassionate inquiry, and they will soon cast aside cant and quackery. Of this the question of immediate emancipation to the slaves presents a striking example. The hypocritical faction that advocates this stupid and dangerous doctrine is losing ground every day.—(POST.)

A Breach of Promise of Marriage was tried last week at the Cork Assizes, brought by Miss Eliza Dunlevie against St. George Ryder Barry, a lieutenant on half-pay of the 12th Lancers; the damages were laid at £3,000. Both plaintiff and defendant were children of clergymen of the established church, now dead, whose families had long lived in habits of intimacy. In 1826, the plaintiff, and a sister named Dianna, spent near five months on a visit at the house of the defendant, and while there they mutually exchanged a promise of marriage. The defendant postponed the marriage till after his father's death; that event took place in 1830; and he then said his mother was old and infirm, and he could not marry till she was *settled*. In the meantime plaintiff suffered so much from anxiety, hearing that he was about to marry another lady, that a brain fever was the consequence. The defendant subsequently refused to perform his promise. Plaintiff's sister, Miss Diana, proved that she was walking with the plaintiff, after her recovery, on the parade; Mr. Barry came up to them, and asked her sister should they be friends? Her sister said, "Are you going to be married to Maria L.?" He answered, "No; what the devil business would I have of her?"—(Laughter.)—He also said, "he could have no animosity against her if she got £1,000 damages against him." She replied, "You should not, because you know I deserve it."—He then said something about her fortune, and her sister said she had inquired of mamma, and mamma told her £500, with an insurance on her life. "Oh!" said he, "that won't do; I'll have nothing to do with insurances; mamma might bury herself."—(Roars of laughter.)—He left her sister, shaking hands with her at the door.—Mr. Baron Pennefather charged the Jury; and after a short deliberation they returned a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages, Two Hundred Pounds.—(Dublin Journal.)

We are without any foreign news of the slightest interest, and the only report which has excited public attention is, that a squadron of English vessels is to proceed to the Levant, which report is current upon the authority of the following letter from Portsmouth, published by the *Herald*. No confirmatory accounts have, up to the present time, been received at Lloyd's, their agent at Portsmouth in his letter not taking any notice of it:—"Portsmouth, April 1.—Something like mischief is brewing in the Mediterranean; the *Malabar*, 74, Hon. Capt. Percy, is ordered to take ordnance stores to that quarter, among which is a present of twenty 24-pounder brass guns from this Government to the Grand Seignor, and which are to be forwarded to him immediately, together with a further present of iron guns, to be taken on board at Malta. The *St. Vincent*, 120 guns, and *Britannia*, 120, are to proceed forth with from Lisbon for that station, our Government being jealous either of the presence of so many French ships, or otherwise fearing the Russians will pass the Dardanelles. The *Warspite*, 74, is to be commissioned immediately, if fitting; if not, the *Edinburgh*, or *Bellerophon*, at this port, and the *Thunderer*, [illegible], at Sheerness, will be got ready for sea. At all events, to put this country on an equality with other Powers, we must have eight sail of the line in the Levant, and at present we have no such force in that quarter, as our Vice-Admiral's flag is in a frigate. (Courier.)

Mr. Attwood, Member for Birmingham, and his brother Matthias, are indefatigable in their efforts to obtain converts to their plan for a change in the currency; and they have not been unsuccessful, for they have not only the support of those who think that a change of the currency would improve the condition of the industrious classes, but also that of the numerous Members on both sides of the House of Commons, who imagine that it would lavel the effect of raising their rents. The Member for Birmingham, however, disdains all personal considerations; and, as a proof of his sincerity, refers to the plan which he proposed to the Earl of Liverpool in or about the year 1816. Mr. Attwood at that time recommended that the Government should take the entire paper circulation of the country into his own hands, and apply the annual profits, which he estimated at nearly three millions, to the redemption of the national debt, thus getting rid of the curse which paralyses our energies, without even a temporary sacrifice on the part of the country at large. (Sun.)

An extraordinary arrival of ve[illegible] place at Liverpool on Friday mo[illegible]g, the wind, which for some time had been from the east, having veered round to the westward, blowing a fresh breeze. In the course of the day, not less than 130, including coasters, were reported as having arrived. There were not less than 50 arrivals from foreign ports, principally vessels of large burden, and with valuable cargoes. From New Orleans alone, nine vessels were reported; from Savannah, five; from South America, five; from the West Indies, four; and from Africa, two. For many years past, there has not been so great a number of arrivals in one day. The river was literally crowded with sails, and presented a most animated and interesting appearance.—(Herald.)

The eighth report from the Select Committee on petitions has been printed. From it we learn that the number of petitions for the vote by ballot this Session has been nine, with 5,317 signatures; for the repeal of the Septennial Act, three, with 2,830 signatures. The number of petitions for a better observance of the Sabbath, amounts to 333, and they have 72,844 names attached; against the present system of lay patronage in the church of Scotland, the number of petitions has been 39, with 16,301 signatures attached; against tithes in England, 13 petitions, 4,021 signatures; against tithes in Ireland, 37 petitions, 13,042 signatures; against the remaining disabilities under which the Dissenters labour, 10 petitions, 1,920 signatures in favour of Jewish emancipation, 15 petitions, 3,564 signatures; against the continuance of slavery, 99 petitions, 59,419 signatures, on the same subject, conditionally, 63 petitions, with 13,321 signatures; against the disturbances in Ireland bill, 523 petitions, with 344,312 signatures; for the repeal of the union, 14 petitions, 4,845 signatures; for altering the beer act, 34 petitions, 3,143 signatures; in favour of the ten hours' bill, 41 petitions, 57,389 signatures for a reform in corporations, 44 petitions 24,476 signatures. The total number of petitions on public matters presented to the House since its sitting amounts to 1,515. The names of members presenting the petitions are now printed with them.—(Times.)

This morning at six, a foot race took place for 100 sovereigns, between Capt. Pearson, of sporting notoriety, and W. Baker, a groom in the service of an officer of the Life Guards, to run in contrary directions, starting from Marylebone New Church, in the New Road, round the exterior circle of the Regent's Park, a measured distance of three miles and a half. On starting the Captain proceeded up the New Road, along Albany Street, and past the Regent's Barracks; the groom along the New Road, up Park Place, and by the side of St. John's Wood Chapel, keeping the road by Primrose Hill; when fronting the Zoological Gardens they passed each other, it then being nearly an equal distance from the Church. The groom arrived at Marylebone Church first, beating the Captain (who came in distressed) by about 100 yards. The distance was completed in the short period of 18 minutes and 14 seconds. The race was an excellent one, and numerous wagers depended on it.—(Globe.)

BOMBAY.—Printed and published for the PROPRIETORS, by SORABJEE DORABJEE, at the Courier Press No. 9, Church-lane, where all communications addressed the EDITOR, are recievd.